"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably thunder showers today; Sunday fair; moderate southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,364. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1916.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SUBMARINE LINER RIGS UP WIRELESS

Deutschland Still at Baltimore, but Preparations Indicate an Early Dash.

SEA PATROLS CLOSE IN

Belief at Norfolk That British on Duty Off Capes Have Been Reinforced.

NEW ALLIED SHIPS SIGHTED

Germans Boast That 12 Submarines Lie Near Hampton Roads to Guard the Deutschland.

Activity About Submarine Early This Morning

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 22. At 12:40 o'clock this morning unusual activites were noticed by the press boat Ruth on the pier and barges that enclose the Deutschland.

A crew of stevedores entered the warehouse, and immediately proceeded to the barges, the first of which was loaded with 340 tons of cast iron ballast taken from the hold of the Deutschland.

A powerful light on the hurricane deck of the Neckar, the interned North German Lloyd liner, has been lighted. The tug Timmins and the launch Efco remain on guard.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 21.—Captain Koenig and the crew of the submarine Deutschland showed clearly today that they were anxious over the delay in the vessel's sailing. They are exceeding the limit of time set to remain here.

"We will not be here longer than ten days," the Captain told the Collector of the Port when he arrived. This was the eleventh day. It is known that Captain Koenig is disappointed that he could not take advantage of the recent nor'easters that kicked up such tremendous seas that the British warships had to run far out on the Atlantic.

The wireless apparatus was rigged up on the Deutschland, the tug Timmons came from within the restricted zone where it had been standing guard over the submersible and took a position in which it could quickly connect a hawser with the Deutschland.

In German circles it was reported tonight that Ambassador von Bernstorff and Prince Hatzfeld would pay a farewell visit to the Deutschland next Wednesday, and that she would not sail until Wednesday night or Thursday. While this report came from a reliable source, it may be that those most interested in the safety of the vessel are encouraging its circulation in an effort to conceal the real plans.

Captain Koenig, four other oficers, and fourteen of the crew of the submarine took a night off tonight. They went to Cannstatter Park, in the suburbs, where the Austrian Red Cross Society was holding a bazaar. More than 10,000 Germans and Austrians greeted them.

Koenig Makes a Speech.

Captain Koenig made a speech in which he said:

"We have all time to get better acquainted after a little while. I am glad to be with you, and I will see you again within a few weeks. Baltimore has treated us of the Deutschland as they would treat men in their own household. When I came I thought I would meet only Germans who would be our friends. But now I am proud to say that I have met hundreds of Americans, some very influential, who are with the cause of the Fatherland. God bless you and our country."

It developed in the last few days that a force of men had been keeping watch on the Deutschland. These are, no doubt, men in the employ of the Allies, detailed to report on the movements of the submarine. Others have been stationed at strategic points all down the bay to the Capes, and so placed as to report the passage of the Deutschland. The idea, it was said, was to flash the news of the vessel's sailing by relays to the allied warships off the Virginia Capes.

Captain Koenig is believed to have known this for several days, and this accounts for the shroud of secrecy the local German agents have thrown about the Deutschland.

Cullison on the Alert.

Captain Zach Cullison of the tug Timmins is on duty aboard the tug again. He spent four or five days around Norfolk, Newport News, Cape Charles, and the vicinity of the Capes generally getting lines on the probable number of British and French warships off the Capes, and their approximate distances beyond the three-mile limit. Officers and crew have remained closely aboard the Deutschland or the big interned German steamer Neckar.

It was said that there was not the slightest chance of the undersea freighter diving before she left the Patapsco River. This was the opinion of old mariners along the waterfront, who pointed out that such a course would be hazardous in the extreme. Once out of the river there are plenty of places off the eastern shore of the bay where the submarine could dive for a while to trim cargo, and get all things shipshape for a prolonged underwater dash. More provisions, including several barrels of beer, went aboard the submarine in the last few hours.

William Frusse, constructor, who had charge of the building of the Deutschland, and who came to Baltimore on the boat as supercargo, was busy for several days in an office at the pier, where he had before him numerous charts and papers, about the contents of which there had been a great deal of mystery. The submarine constructor

Continued on Page 3.

British Steamship Sunk; Three Americans in Crew

LONDON, July 21.—Lloyd's reports that the British steamship Yzer has been sunk.

The British steamship Grangemoor, 3,198 tons gross, and owned by the Moor Line of Newcastle, has been sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean. Her crew was landed.

PORTLAND, Me., July 21.—Three Americans, George Ivey of Philadelphia, Richard Neligan of Boston, and Davis Rosseneau of Oldtown, Me., were members of the crew of the British steamship Yzer, reported today from London as having been sunk. The Yzer carried a cargo of 257,730 bushels of oats, and was commanded by Captain William McL. Hunte. The Americans were shipped here just before the vessel sailed from here on June 15 for Cette, France. The fate of the Yzer's crew is unknown here.

GREAT NAVAL BILL PASSED BY SENATE

$315,000,000 Appropriation Is Opposed Only by Six Republicans and Two Democrats.

EFFORTS TO CUT IT FAIL

Senator Reed Attacks the Pennsylvania Senators as Friends of Bethlehem Steel Co. and Is Rebuked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Naval Appropriation bill, carrying a total of $315,000,000 and making provision for the largest building program ever authorized by Congress, was passed by the Senate today by a vote of 71 to 8. It had previously been passed by the House and will now go to a joint Conference Committee, which will seek to harmonize the differences between the two houses.

Construction of 157 vessels, including sixteen capital fighting ships, within three years, at an estimated cost of $588,180,576, is contemplated in the Senate program. Of the total appropriations in the bill, $110,726,160 is for the first year's building expenditures. As it passed the House, the measure made no provision for a continuing building program, and authorized only seventy-two ships, including five battle cruisers and no dreadnoughts.

Administration leaders regard it as practically certain that in the conferences between the two houses at least four battle cruisers and two dreadnoughts to be contracted for at once will be agreed upon.

The votes against the bill in the Senate today came from Clapp of Minnesota, Curtis of Kansas, Gronna of North Dakota, La Follette of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska, and Works of California, Republicans, and Thomas of Colorado and Vardaman of Mississippi, Democrats. Seven roll calls were necessary before the final passage of the bill.

Efforts were made to reduce the proportions of the building program in various ways. Senator Cummins offered an amendment to reduce the battleships to two, and the battle cruisers to four. This amendment was lost by 60 to 14. Senator Townsend moved an amendment to reduce the dreadnoughts to be built from ten to four, and this was also lost by 58 to 15. Senator Kenyon then attempted to reduce the capital ships authorized to six battleships and two battle cruisers. This met with the same fate—by 5 to 17.

The efforts to cut down the bill had all come thus far from the Republican side. But today Senator Thomas of Colorado, Democrat, essayed to carve it into lesser proportions. His amendment was lost by 55 to 12.

Senator Cummins then returned to the fray with an amendment to cut the battleships from ten to two and battle cruisers from six to four. This was defeated, 61 to 10.

Senator Shafroth, Democrat, tried to restore the five-year period within which to build the proposed number of ships, but the Senate, by 57 to 21, adhered to the three-year period as determined by its Naval Committee. A separate vote was demanded on the committee's increased program and it was indorsed by 61 to 15.

Senator Lewis of Illinois discovered at the last moment before the final passage of the bill, that a clerical error had reduced the amount of the appropriation for the training station near Chicago from $140,000 to $80,000, and had an amendment adopted correcting it.

The monotony of the last hours in the consideration of the bill was stirred by an attack by Senator Reed of Missouri, Democrat, on Senators Penrose and Oliver of Pennsylvania, Republicans, because of an effort by the latter to have the arguments of the Bethlehem Steel Company against the Government armor plant printed as a document. The colloquy became so heated that Vice President Marshall was forced to call the Missouri Senator to order.

Senator Reed was out of the Chamber when Senator Penrose obtained unanimous consent to have the Bethlehem Steel Company's pamphlet, which consisted of advertisements that have been appearing in the newspapers, printed as a document. When he learned of it he denounced the act. He said it was the second time it had been attempted, and characterized it as a "shameless proposition and an outrage."

Senator Oliver challenged the Missouri Senator to prove his statements, whereupon Senator Reed delivered a thrust at the Pennsylvania Senator. "The Senator," he said, "has admitted that he owned stock in a parent company to an armor plate company, and that therefore some of these profits will emit a musical jingle from the pockets of the Senator from Pennsylvania."

"That is the second time," retorted Senator Oliver, "that the Senator from Missouri has made such a charge in a way unworthy of a member of this body. Give us particulars."

Senators Gallinger and Lodge demanded that the Vice President enforce the rules of the Senate and call Senator Reed and Senator Oliver to order.

Senator Reed tried to have the number of copies of the Bethlehem Steel Company's pamphlet reduced to 100 instead of the regular number of a Senate document, which is 1,600. This was held to be out of order.

"This document was introduced for the sole purpose of giving an enormously rich corporation the privilege of sending it through the mails free of charge, while every farmer and every mechanic and every laborer must pay," declared Senator Reed.

Senator Penrose withdrew his request

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FIGHT WIDENS ON TRADE BLACKLIST

Prediction of a More Vigorous Protest Follows Cabinet Meeting.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS INVADED

Informal Discussions Already Begun Through Spring-Rice and Page.

FIRMS HERE ORGANIZE

Boycotted Companies Combine to Force Change in British Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21. — Developments following a meeting of the Cabinet today indicated that the Government had stiffened considerably in its attitude toward the action of the British Government in blacklisting certain American firms for violating provisons of the Trading with the Enemy act. For the present all that will be done by the Government will be of an informal character, but this will be merely preliminary to very vigorous representations to Great Britain, according to what was said today after the Cabinet adjourned.

These representations, it was said, will not be merely protests that this or that American business firm has been injured by being placed on the blacklist. The Government's contention will be based on the more important ground that the action of the British Government is an interference with the right of American firms to trade with neutral countries. The United States does not question the right of the British Government to forbid its nationals from having business dealings with American blacklisted firms. But it does question the right of Great Britain to say that it will have no dealings with American firms and firms in other neutral countries that have dealings with the firms on the blacklist. This, it is asserted, is an unwarranted interference with American rights.

Action in Individual Cases.

Up to this time the State Department has confined its course to seeking to have the British Government remove from the blacklist the names of certain American firms which have furnished evidence that the action of Great Britain is unjust so far as it applies to them. These cases are being taken up simultaneously with the British Embassy in Washington and through Mr. Page, the American Ambassador, with the Foreign Office in London. Only a few such cases have been presented, and in each of them this Government has been careful to explain that it is acting informally without prejudice to any formal representations that it may desire to make later.

The formal representations will have to do with the principle involved. That principle, according to what was said after the Cabinet meeting today, applies to the alleged interference with American firms to trade with neutral countries. No nation, it is held, has the right to say that American manufacturers, shippers and merchants shall not deal with neutral countries in a legitimate trade.

Case Explained to Cabinet.

Frank L. Polk, the Acting Secretary of State, attended the Cabinet meeting and explained the situation to President Wilson and the members of the Cabinet. No decision was reached as to the definite course of action that will be followed, but the opinion appeared to be general that a matter of principle was involved that could not be overlooked. In the Cabinet circle the view prevails that Great Britain, while within her rights in certain respects in publishing a blacklist, had chosen an inopportune time to direct the publication and had created a bad impression in neutral countries that she could well afford to treat with consideration.

While the informal negotiations are in progress to induce the British Government to remove the names of certain firms from the blacklist, the State Department will look into the legal aspects of the matter in preparation for its formal representations. It has been asserted that during the civil war this Government indulged in the same practice for which Great Britain is being criticised, but the inquiries of the State Department have not progressed to the point where it is able to say whether or not this assertion is well founded.

PLAN TO FIGHT BLACKLIST.

Victims of British Order Form a Permanent Organization.

Representatives of fifty of the firms and individuals named in the British trade blacklist made public a few days ago met at the Chamber of German-American Commerce, 11 Boardway, yesterday afternoon and voted to form a permanent organization to fight the British Order in Council which forbids subjects of Great Britain to hold commercial relations with them.

At the meeting the members agreed to appoint a committee of five of those whose names appear on the blacklist and to leave to that committee the power to formulate a definite course of action to be followed in opposing the action of the British authorities. The committee will be appointed, it was announced, within the next two or three days and another meeting will be held early next week to consider the report of the committee.

One of the first things the committee will do, it was said last night, will be to go to Washington and see President Wilson. The "blacklisted" merchants and bankers agreed that this move should be made before other steps are taken.

On the result of the conference with the President, it was said, will depend the future course of the committee in regard to tentative plans discussed at the meeting today.

At yesterday's meeting, which was secret, it was said that about fifty of

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Member of Parliament Finds Gun Bases In German-Owned Gardens South of London

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—Watson Rutherford, M. P., has asked the Home Secretary whether he was taking any steps to allay public anxiety caused by the disclosure that on a residential estate about twelve miles to the south of London a Japanese garden had been found constructed in concrete and masonry, giving emplacements for five heavy guns, and that such estate commands the main line of railway into London and which property, until last week, was in the occupation of a so-called American citizen of German nationality, with the rank of Captain; whether he was aware that at the same place there was an 80 horse power motor car, fitted with a 300 candle power searchlight; whether he was aware that at a sale on July 18 such a car was purchased by a firm with a German name; whether he was aware that last week there was a similar sale on another residential estate to the west of London, with another similar Japanese garden with gun emplacements, also occupied by a person of German nationality.

MOOSE VOTE TODAY ON HUGHES QUESTION

Court Action Threatened if the State Committee Indorses Republican Ticket.

CLOSE BALLOT PREDICTED

Whitman Is Thought Unlikely to Win Progressive Support—Fight on Seabury Also.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 21.—Progressives opposed to the so-called "Perkins program," involving Progressive indorsement of the candidates on the Republican national ticket, will take their fight into the courts if the Progressive State Committee at its meeting here tomorrow should vote to support the Republican nominees. This announcement was made by John J. O'Connell, Chairman of the New York County Progressive Committee, on his arrival here tonight. Mr. O'Connell has been one of the leaders in the fight on the Perkins program.

"Suggestions have been made," Mr. O'Connell was told, "that if the State Committee should vote to indorse Hughes, you, Bainbridge Colby, and other Progressives who have been cooperating with you would come out in support of Woodrow Wilson."

"I have never thought of any such thing," Mr. Connell replied. "If the State Committee should vote to indorse the Republican nominees we will take the matter into the courts as quick as a flash and fight them to a finish on the ground that the State Committee has done something it has no right to do."

"Our national convention," Mr. O'Connell went on, "nominated a national ticket with two names on it. One of the candidates declined to accept the nomination. The name of the other candidate, John M. Parker of Louisiana, remains on the ticket. Our National Committee, when it met in Chicago after the convention, voted to indorse the Republican candidates. It had no right to do this. The only power it had was to substitute another candidate for the candidate who declined.

Law Complicates Situation.

"Under our peculiar State laws the Progressives must have an electoral ticket for Parker in the field unless he should withdraw, which he has not yet done, and which, as I understand it, he has no intention of doing. The law in this State requires that his name must appear at the top of the Progressive column on the ballot, above the name of the electors."

Mr. O'Connell was asked what he thought would be the outcome of the meeting tomorrow.

"I think we will be able to put through a resolution inviting Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals to become a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in the Progressive primaries and that we will be able to stop the contemplated indorsement of Hughes," he replied. "Whatever action is taken in the case of Hughes will be by a very close vote. I am quite prepared to state without qualification that Governor Whitman has not a ghost of a chance of getting an indorsement at tomorrow's meeting."

Mr. O'Connell, who will sit in the State Committee meeting on a proxy, was accompanied by Michael Schaap, former Progressive leader of the Assembly, and William Halpin, a former Lieutenant-Governor. Both arrived here at one time, by the grace of Odell, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee. Mr. Halpin has been conspicuous in the Progressive State organization since the formation of the party. Mr. O'Connell, with Bainbridge Colby, who came in on a later train, and Messrs. Halpin and Schaap, will lead the fight on the Perkins program in the meeting tomorrow.

Whether Mr. Perkins himself will be on the scene of battle is a matter of doubt tonight. Some prominent Progressives who are on the ground say he will not. Others believe he will be among the eleventh-hour arrivals tomorrow. He is not a member of the State Committee, but there is no doubt he could have a proxy for the mere asking.

Hotchkiss to Lead Fight.

William H. Hotchkiss, former Progressive State Chairman, was one of the early arrivals here today. In the absence of Mr. Perkins, he will assume the leadership in the fight for ratification by the State Committee of the action taken by the Progressive National Committee at its meeting in Chicago on June 29, when, on the advice of Colonel Roosevelt, the committee indorsed Hughes.

Mr. Hotchkiss, who is an out-and-out Hughes man, was in conference here this afternoon with Walter A. Johnson of Westchester, the present Progressive State Chairman; Horace S. Wilkinson, a wealthy steel man of this city, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the Progressive National Committee, and took a prominent part in the proceedings at Chicago which led up to the indorsement of Mr. Hughes, and with some of the early Progressive arrivals on the scene of tomorrow's battle.

"I have no doubt," said Mr. Hotchkiss tonight, "that the Progressive State Committee will vote to indorse Judge Hughes by a substantial majority."

"What about Governor Whitman?"

"We have no program beyond what I have already stated," was his reply. "There will be a meeting of the Progressive County Chairmen tomorrow afternoon at which, I suppose, some plans for the State Committee meeting will be formulated."

The general opinion as expressed by spokesmen for both sides in the controversy over a contemplated Hughes indorsement is that Governor Whitman could not possibly wrest an indorsement from the Progressive State Committee even though George W. Perkins, Oscar S. Straus, and Mr. Hotchkiss as well, would be very glad, in the interest of harmony

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BOSCA BRUT—Dry, Exquisite Flavor. Favored by those who like dry champagne. —Advt.

MEXICO'S PROPOSAL LACKING IN BREADTH

Washington Likely to Refuse to Limit Negotiations to Points in Note.

TROOP RECALL AN OBSTACLE

Carranza Will Retire and Support Obregon for President, Confidant Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Mexican proposals for an adjustment of differences with the United States, set forth in the diplomatic note which was made public in Mexico City last night, is not regarded as final. It is considered that in giving it to the press at this time the Carranza Government intended it to be construed as only a general statement of the conditions which it would like to see adopted as a basis of an amicable settlement. The negotiations will be continued and it is likely that there will be changes in the Mexican Government's suggestions of the means to be employed to maintain peaceful relations.

State Department officials declined today to make any comment on the publication of the Mexican response to the United States. They would not say even that such a response had been received by this Government. The apparent explanation of this reticence was that the matter of arranging a process of adjustment was still in negotiation, and it would not be wise to make any explanatory statement of the attitude of the United States while that condition prevailed.

Broader Scope Favored.

In spite of this reticence it was gathered that the proposal of the Mexican Government for an adjustment of the border troubles, through a joint commission such as that which met at Niagara Falls in the Spring of 1914, will not be agreed on if the scope of the negotiations is limited to the points enumerated in the Mexican note, namely: The withdrawal of American troops from Mexican soil; conditions for the reciprocal crossing of the international border by the forces of either nation, and a fixing of responsibility for the bandit raids that have produced the present crisis.

The opinion prevails in circles having a deep interest in the situation that these questions, with the possible exception of fixing responsibility for the raids, could be adjusted better through direct negotiation of a less cumbersome nature than the commission method. The view was expressed today in these circles that the matter of arranging for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico could be conducted by conferences between military officers from each country as the question involved is largely of a military character. A method of preventing border raids also could be arranged at a purely military conference.

It was pointed out that this Government would hardly consent to the appointment of a commission of distinguished citizens, probably including a member or members of the United States Supreme Court, unless the scope of the negotiations was broadened to include an adjustment that would make for permanent peace between Mexico and this country.

Polk and Arredondo Confer.

On these considerations the responsible officers of the Government decline to comment, but all the signs are that if the commission form of settlement is agreed on the scope of the negotiations will be extended beyond the limitations laid down in the note made public in Mexico City last night. That no final settlement had been reached was indicated by the fact that Frank L. Polk, the Acting Secretary of State, and Eliseo Arredondo, the Ambassador Designate of Mexico, continued their conferences at the State Department today. Afterward Mr. Polk went to the Cabinet meeting, where he is supposed to have laid the latest information concerning the diplomatic situation before the President and his advisers.

Surprise is expressed in quarters here well informed as to conditions in Mexico that the Carranza Government should be taking such a leisurely course in its conduct of the negotiations. It was pointed out today in these quarters that with the revival of the Villista movement the necessity for haste on Carranza's part would seem to be apparent. This phase of the matter was emphasized, it was said, by the prospect of trouble from General Felix Diaz and the growth of the spirit of revolt against the Carranza authority in the Tampico district.

In spite of these conditions the Mexican Government has shown no signs of desire to hasten the conclusion of the negotiations. The possibility of the United States finding itself embarrassed by the inability of the Carranza Government to fulfill obligations into which it may enter with the Washington Government is regarded in well-informed unofficial circles as a feature of the situation that should not be overlooked by the Carranza authorities.

Exports to Mexico Released.

All restrictions on the movement of exports into Mexico except munitions of war and machinery for their manufacture were removed today by order of the Treasury Department.

Without the formality of a proclamation an embargo on shipments into Mexico was put into effect by customs and military authorities soon after Villa's raid on Columbus. Two weeks ago the State and War Departments agreed to the lifting of restrictions on exports of food and clothing and later to the movement of household goods and of fuel in reasonable quantities.

The Treasury Department has been urging the broad order issued today to relieve freight congestion at the border cities and accommodate both Mexicans and American industrial firms in Mexico. The customs division has received many letters and telegrams asking that goods which would not aid Mexican belligerents be permitted to pass. Many of these requests have come from mining men whose machinery has been tied up for weeks.

The munitions embargo probably will

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BRITISH ADVANCE INTO FOUREAUX WOOD CHECKED BY HEAVY COUNTERATTACKS; RUSSIANS AGAIN DEFEAT FOE ON LIPA

Transfer of Troops from Meuse to Somme Taken as Sign of German Failure at Verdun

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 21.—"From the examination of yesterday's prisoners—whose battalions of Württembergers, Saxons, Prussians, Bavarians, and Badeners were jumbled in a headlong pell-mell that reveals extraordinary confusion—one fact stands out: There was an entire company of troops that had helped to capture Vaux Fort. One of them declared his regiment had been hastily withdrawn from Verdun on July 12 and rushed headlong to the Somme first line to relieve the Bavarian Landsturm."

These words in a dispatch from the Somme front received this afternoon mark the failure of the Germans' gigantic enterprise against "their principal enemy." The long-awaited Franco-British offensive has achieved its first and not least important result. To patch the threatened line even the Crown Prince's hope of glory must be sacrificed, and the Allies are reaping the full benefit of French heroism at Verdun.

German Staff Putting Forth Full Strength

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The German General Staff is putting every ounce of available strength into the defense of the threatened western line. It is certain that since the beginning of the Allies' offensive they have brought up very considerable reinforcements. The movements of troops in this direction began a few days before July 1.

According to my information, the number brought up within a period of three weeks including those days was 340,000. Of these 100,000 were fresh reserves from German depots. The remaining 240,000 were soldiers recovered from light wounds. All these 340,000 men were distributed along the Somme front and other parts of the line where the German staff had reason to expect an attack.

It should not be assumed that the German strength in men on the Western front has reached its maximum. The idea, if it exists, that Germany does not still dispose of considerable reserves is mistaken. There is, for instance, what is known as the "Ungediente Landsturm," that is, the older men who have never received military training. These comprise a much greater reservoir than is sometimes estimated. Of course, their fighting value as a class is not great, but then they are not treated as a class. In small groups they are drafted into regiments of better value.

These men were called up some months ago, and some are already drafted to regiments at the front.

RUSSIANS SMASH LINSINGEN'S LINE

Flank Him on the Styr and Force Way Across the Lipa at Several Points.

TEUTONS IN FULL RETREAT

Petrograd Reports Retirement as Disorderly, with Large Numbers of Prisoners Being Taken.

LONDON, July 21.—Another smashing blow has been delivered by the Russians against the Teuton line defending Lemberg on the northern Galician border.

Following up the recent defeat of the German General von Linsingen's forces at Szklin, which compelled them to retreat across the Lipa River, General Sakharoff was victorious again in the region of the confluence of the Lipa with the Styr, compelling the Teutons to retreat south along the Styr to the heights near the town of Berestechk.

At the same time he delivered a tremendous attack along the Lipa. This line had been flanked by the advance along the Styr, and the Russians were able to break across the Lipa at several points.

The War Office communication issued this evening says:

The valiant army of General Sakharoff, having surmounted all the difficulties of crossing the Lipa under the concentrated fire of the enemy, on Thursday drove back the enemy, who fled in disorder. Our artillery is shelling the retreating enemy columns which have been driven across the Lipa at several points.

Yesterday (Wednesday) we took about 1,000 prisoners and four cannon, three of which were loaded. Prisoners continue to come in.

Further information indicates that the prisoners taken in Thursday's battle numbered three officers and 155 men. Four machine guns were also captured. This fighting took place in the region southwest of Kimpolung (Southern Bukowina,) in the Waleputna region, where the enemy was driven from one height.

The number of prisoners taken in the battle of the sixteenth continues to increase, at present numbering 2,817 men and 75 officers. The booty already listed consists of three guns, forty-nine machine guns, thirty-six bomb throwers, eighty cases of grenades and bombs, sixty cases of ammunition, fifty-eight cases of machine-gun cartridge belts, and three depots containing 35,370 shells, 5,230 hand grenades, and a huge quantity of rifle cartridges and other war material.

An earlier official bulletin, which reported the victory on the River Styr, read as follows:

On many sectors of the Dvina front there were violent artillery fights.

In the region of the Styr, above its confluence with the Lipa, we dealt another stroke at the enemy, ejecting him from the village of Verbene and from fortified works south of that village, and, keeping on the heels of his bewildered rear, seized the crossings of the Styr. The enemy retired toward the heights near the town of Berestechk and is beginning partially

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BRITISH STRUGGLE FOR HIGH GROUND

Find Themselves in a Hard Position Around Delville and Foureaux Woods.

STORY OF SCOTS' DASH

Rushed Into Longueval with the Pipes Playing Terrible Music of the Charge.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 20.—The present stage of our advance is causing us very hard fighting for important positions on high ground, which must be gained and held before new progress over the open country is possible. The enemy is gathering up reserves and flinging them against us to check the onward movement at all costs, and it seems to me that he has brought up new batteries of heavy guns, because his artillery fire is increasing.

The prisoners reveal the grave anxiety that reigns behind the German lines, where there is no attempt to minimize the greatness of our menace. The Germans undoubtedly are straining every nerve to organize a new and formidable resistance. Today, however, they lost many men and valuable ground, not only in fighting with British troops but with the French, who, at Maurepas and other positions on our right, made successful advances.

In the early hours of this morning, after a long bombardment, which made the night very dreadful with noise and the sky vivid with the light of bursting shells, the attack was made by our troops on high ground between Delville Wood and High Wood, and to the west of these positions. The enemy in great strength maintained a strong defense, but suffered severely, and was forced to retreat in disorder upon some parts of the line.

We were firing "grandmothers" and "aunties," those fifteen-inch and twelve-inch shells, which go roaring through the air, and explode with vast earth-shaking crashes, and the Germans replied with "coal scuttles."

"They were the real Jack Johnson," said a Devonshire lad, who had a piece of one of them in his right shoulder. "Those brutes had not been seen, I'm told, since Ypres, except in ones or twos, but they came over as thick and fast as hand grenades. You know the kind of hole they make. It is forty feet across, and deep enough to bury a whole platoon."

The Attack on High Wood.

But they did not suffer much from all this gunfire. As they manned the trenches in the darkness the shells passed over them, and few were hurt. The attack was made before dawn up a rising slope of ground toward the high roads which used to go across the Bois de Foureaux, or High Wood, as we call it, to Delville Wood. Now there was no road, for our bombardment had

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AT GERMAN THIRD LINE

Kaiser's Troops Strongly Defending Points Now Attacked.

COSTLY BRITISH REPULSE

Berlin Says More Than 2,000 Were Killed in Raid on German Defenses at Fromelles.

ADMITS GAIN BY FRENCH

Lull During the Day in the Main British and French Theatres —Great Aerial Activity.

LONDON, July 21.—The British have been pushing forward their front on their line running east from below Pozières to the Delville Wood. Foureaux or High Wood, half way between Longueval and Martinpuich, has been entered and occupied, but German counter-attacks have been able to win back half of the wood.

The Germans in an attack on the British on the northern edge of the Leipsic redoubt on the west of the front of attack succeeded in occupying British front trenches, but later were driven out, according to the British official communication issued at midnight. Elsewhere along the British front comparative calm prevailed today.

Some idea of the huge forces now engaged in the battle of the Somme in northern France is given in the official statement from Berlin tonight, in which it is stated that more than 200,000 French and British troops attacked the German lines north and south of the Somme Thursday on a front of twenty-five miles.

Third German Line Reached.

The British have again pressed forward to the German third line in the Foureaux Wood, northeast of Longueval. This wood is an important strategic point, the capture of which would bring the forces of General Haig to the highest point on the ridge commanding the German positions in the less hilly country beyond, which is not so much broken up and not wooded, lending itself not so well to defense. This probably explains the desperate attempts of the Germans to hold the wood where the heavy fighting continues.

The Associated Press correspondent at the front states the Germans are bringing masses of troops from Verdun and guns from other points in an endeavor to stem the Allied advance. Meantime, the indications are that the Allies are testing the strength of the German line at other points. The trench raid by Australian troops in the neighborhood of Armentières attracts much interest in this connection.

This attack by British forces against the Germans which was at Fromelles, north of La Bassee, on Wednesday, resulted in the loss by the attackers of more than 2,000 men killed and nearly 500 men made prisoners, according to a statement given out by the German War Office today.

The statement admits that the German line along a front of about three kilometers (two miles) south of Hardecourt was driven from its first trenches into its second trenches, 800 meters in the rear. Enemy forces, the statement says, penetrated into the German salient at the Wood of Vermandovillers.

French Heavily Attacked.

Positions captured yesterday by the French south of the Somme were subjected to a vigorous counterattack during the night. The Germans charged the French lines south of Soyecourt but, the French War Office announced today, suffered heavy losses and were driven back in disorder.

A strong German detachment which advanced to the attack in the Chaulnes region was repulsed with the bayonet.

Between Soissons and Rheims the French penetrated a German trench, clearing it of its defenders.

On the Verdun front the artillery was active on both sides in the vicinity of Chattancourt and Fleury.

This is the British official statement given out in the afternoon:

The battle continues without intermission between the Leipsic redoubt on the west and Delville Wood on the east. North of the Bazentin-Longueval line the British advance has been pushed to Foureaux Wood, from which we drove the enemy.

During the night the enemy counter-attacked, after an intense bombardment with gas shells, and succeeded in effecting entry into the northern part of the wood, but failed to dislodge us from the southern half.

Elsewhere there is no change.

Lull During the Day.

The British official statement issued tonight follows:

Except for local encounters there has been a comparative lull in the main battle area today (Friday) and there has been no change in the situation since the last report.

The enemy made a bombing attack on the north edge of our positions in the Leipsic salient and succeeded at one point in entering our front trenches, but at once was driven out.

Taking advantage of the fine weather the Royal Flying Corps yesterday continued their bombing operations against points of military importance with successful results. The hostile aircraft were inactive until evening, when a good deal of fighting took place behind the German lines. One of our offensive patrols encoun-

tered eleven German machines, and, as a result, three German machines were shot down, one bursting into flames.

Another encounter between four of our machines and six of the enemy lasted forty-five minutes. One Fokker was then shot down and another badly damaged. The remainder fled.

During other air combats a fifth German machine was forced to the ground. Our total loss during the day was one machine.

It has now been established that the enemy's assault or July 18 on the Delville Wood area over a front of 2,000 yards was made by at least thirteen battalions drawn from four different divisions. The enemy's losses were correspondingly great.

Berlin Reports Big British Loss.

The official German statement received late this evening says:

An attack by the English in the region of Fromelles on Wednesday was executed, we have established, by two strong divisions. The brave Bavarian division, before whose front the attack took place, counted on the ground in front of them more than 2,000 enemy killed, and brought in hitherto 481 prisoners, including ten officers and sixteen machine guns.

On both sides of the Somme the enemy yesterday, as was expected, prepared to deliver a main blow, but it failed. After the strongest fire preparation over a front of about forty kilometers (about twenty-five miles) attacks were made from south of Pozières to west of Vermandovillers. More than seventeen divisions with more than 200,000 men participated in the attacks.

The result for the enemy is that the first line of the German division along a front of about three kilometers south of Hardecourt was pressed back from its foremost trenches into the next trenches, lying 800 meters behind, and enemy divisions penetrated into the salient of the little wood of Vermandovillers.

On the entire remaining front the wild onsets broke to pieces against the death-defying loyalty of our troops with extraordinary losses for the enemy. Up to the present, seventeen officers and 1,200 men have been captured.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing special to report. The artillery and mine-throwing activity south of La Bassée Canal and northwest of Lens, as well as in the Argonne and on both sides of the Meuse, increased at intervals. North of Vendresse, in the Aisne region, small French detachments advanced after an explosion which was without result, but were repulsed and the crater was occupied by us.

In an air battle a hostile aeroplane was shot down and shattered south of Pozières, and another northeast of Bapaume fell into our hands.

French Stop Counterattack.

The French afternoon statement follows:

South of the Somme the enemy yesterday evening delivered a counterattack on our new positions to the south of Soyecourt. The battalion which led the assault was caught by our curtain of fire and by our machine guns, and was thrown back in disorder after having suffered very great losses.

The night was calm on the other side of the Somme.

In the region of Chaulnes a strong detachment of the enemy which attempted to approach our lines south of Maucourt was repulsed with the bayonet.

Between Soissons and Rheims, to the northeast of Vendresse, a French reconnoitering detachment, assisted by the explosion of a mine, penetrated a trench south of the enemy, which was cleared out with grenades.

On the Verdun front there was great activity of the artillery on both sides in the sectors of Chattancourt and Fleury.

In the Vosges, after a violent bombardment, an attempt was made without success to storm our positions north of Wissembach.

On the day of July 20 and during the night of July 20-21 our aeroplane squadrons bombarded several important points behind the enemy's lines. The stations at Conflans, Mars-la-Tour, Longuyon and Briey les and the railway junction at Ham were bombarded with many projectiles of large calibre.

The communication issued by the French War Office this evening says:

There is nothing to add to the statement of this morning.

A German aeroplane this morning threw several bombs on Belfort. The material damage was insignificant.

The Belgian communication says:

On the sectors south of Nieuport and around Dixmude there have been reciprocal artillery actions of slight intensity. The Belgian batteries have opened a destructive fire on the German works at Steenstraete. The fire of these batteries continues.

FRENCH NOW STAND ON HIGH GROUND

Overlook Peronne on North—Strong German Defenses Taken at Soyecourt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 21.—After ten days of preparation the French Army of the Somme has made another panther spring. The action was in two parts. North of the river France's most famous division surpassed its records by accomplishing in the brief period between 5:25 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning a task its own chiefs had calculated would take full eighteen hours of daylight. Their progress automatically cleared Delville Wood and Longueval, where the Germans were stubbornly disputing with the British the ground they won back in Tuesday's great counterattack. Moreover, the French have now a firm footing on the high ground north of Peronne whence they can initiate an enveloping movement instead of a costly frontal attack across almost impassable marshes.

The second action south of Peronne was on a greater scale, but attained with equal success its extensive objective. The forty-eight-hours artillery preparation was so efficient that on the whole five-mile front the German first line defenses fell en masse. Here it was Fayolle's army which so perfectly co-ordinated the work of the gunners and infantry that the Germans were unable to work their favorite manoeuvre of bringing up quickfirers from the deepest shelters.

Thus at the entrance of Estrées Village the strong underground fort was rushed by the assaulting columns so swiftly after the cannonade lifted that the mitrailleuse crews were bayonetted in the act of installing weapons, and the position that a few moments later might have withstood a whole brigade was captured with the loss of one man wounded.

The hardest fight occurred in the afternoon between the south side of Soyecourt Village and the Etoile Wood. Here in undergrounds strengthened with steel plates and cement blocks many defenders had survived the bombardment, and the fighting in the trench labyrinths was long and furious with bombs and bayonets.

But the French were not to be denied. They pushed right through Etoile Wood to the slopes of Hill 90 until Soyecourt itself was encircled from north, south, and west.

As if to emphasize the victory's importance, dusk had scarcely fallen when the Germans launched a brigade to retake the trenches south of Soyecourt. That was what the 75's had been waiting for while the "heavies" battered the German fortifications. The leading ranks of the Germans were blasted by a terrible fire curtain and the wearied French infantry did not need to fight again to hold their gains.

PARIS, July 21.—The resumption of the battle of the Somme in the French sector has greatly enhanced the general confidence in the situation. The protracted halt of operations on more than a minor scale was beginning to make the public fear that the first results would have no morrow, and that, as in the case of the Champagne offensive a year ago, there might be a reversion to the old trench warfare. Yesterday's bulletins effectually removed this impression.

A particularly fine piece of work from the French point of view was accomplished in the new sector attacked south of the river. East of the old French front, which ran from the east of Herbeville to half way between that village and the Fouquescourt-Vermandovillers Road, the Germans had constructed, by months of patient toil, an underground fortification in a star-shaped wood and on the slopes of a hill. There were ninety trenches in the wood, very deep, with two series of underground shelters, in which the soldiers lay snug during the hottest bombardments.

The Germans here, as in the Barleux and Soyecourt region, where their positions formed an inextricable maze of trenches, offered a stouter resistance than elsewhere on the long line of attack. But the French troops, carefully prepared for their work and skillfully led, not only won through everywhere but held on to their gains and were preparing last night to attempt to still further extend them.

It now develops that yesterday's effort was due several days ago, but that the artillery preparation was delayed by heavy weather. The French commanders report that the preliminary bombardment was so effective that the losses of the attackers were comparatively light.

Contrary to expectations, the Germans have made no attempt to follow up the smashing blow delivered against the northern Verdun defenses a week ago. The French counterattacks, according to the official accounts, are gradually winning back the ground gained by the Germans at heavy cost in the vicinity of Thiaumont and Fleury. This inactivity on the part of the Crown Prince is interpreted by French military opinion as evidence that the Germans are finding increasing difficulty in concentrating troops at any one point on the front. The French officers say that each fresh assault on Verdun is requiring longer and longer time to prepare. They claim that the Germans took no less than eighteen days in preparation for the attack of July 12.

LONDON CATCHES UP BERLIN DENIAL OF LOSS

Says German Regiment Which Had 500 Casualties Has Had No Serious Fighting.

LONDON, July 21.—The official German communication today contains a contradiction of the British official communication of Thursday, sent by the Poldhu wireless station, that one battalion of the "119th" Regiment, consisting of 1,100 men, lost 980 men and two other battalions of the same regiment each more than half their effective strength.

"With the purpose of stigmatizing such reports and tranquillizing the people at home," the German communication continues, "it may be remarked that its entire losses in recent weeks until yesterday were happily slightly less than 500 men. Therefore, its loss, however deplorable, in itself amounts to only a quarter of the English allegation."

The British Press Bureau appends a note to the German communication pointing out that the Poldhu message mentioned the 190th Regiment and not the 119th, which is the Württemburg regiment stationed on the Ypres salient, "where it has had no serious fighting during the last four weeks."

"If in that time," the press bureau continues, "it lost 500 men, this is a gratifying result. The losses of the 190th Regiment, therefore, remain unchallenged."

FRENCH COLONIALS WIN.

Have a Conspicuous Part in the Somme Offensive.

PARIS, July 1.—French Colonial troops played a conspicuous part in the latest offensive along the River Somme. Immediately before the action Lieut. Col. L— told his men they wouud have to measure arms with a powerful and well-armed enemy, but, he said: "I have seen you at work and know I can count on you. Good luck! Forward!"

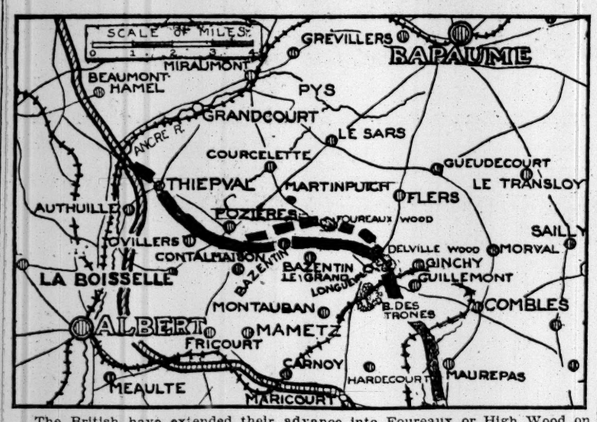
Not long afterward his men, in an impetuous assault, captured three lines of German trenches, twelve machine guns and more than 500 prisoners.

Another exploit took place, near Estrées An infantry column encountered a subterranean fort, strongly defended by a machine gun section. Led by its chiefs, it attacked the work with such ferocity that the machine gunners were surrounded and put out of action without being able to give the slightest resistance. Only one Frenchman was wounded during the assault.

Near Far from Belloy-en-Santerre, near the Amiens-Peronne Road, an officer of the Colonial troops was wounded in the head by a ball from a machine gun. Almost blinded by blood, he turned toward his men and said simply: "Avenge me." In words like these troops, with courage and dash, went at their adversaries with the bayonet, and the result of their work, says an eyewitness, was horrible.

Among the prisoners taken in the vicinity of the Somme were Württembergers, Saxons, Bavarians, and Prussians. For the most part they were very young, averaging 17 to 20 years. The captives included an entire company of a regiment which took an active part in the capture of Fort Vaux. One of the prisoners admitted his regiment had been brought hastily from Verdun on July 12, and put immediately in the first line to replace Bavarian Landsturm troops.

Line of British Offensive.



The British have extended their advance into Foureaux or High Wood on the Longueval-Bazentin front, as shown by the broken line.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It will be remembered that several days ago the Russians drove the Austrians, who were opposing the southern arm of the Lutsk salient, ten miles south from their position at Szklin to the southern bank of the Lipa River. Here the Austrians were again behind a defensive barrier, and promised to hold up the Russian advance as the Germans have done at the Stokhod. The Russian report of yesterday, and this report is confirmed by Austria, states that the Austrians have been forced back to the heights near Berestschk. This means that, in spite of the fact that the Russians had to force their way across the Lipa, they have, nevertheless, penetrated the Austrian lines again, and have cleared the south bank of the river.

Berestschk is situated on the Styr only about three miles from the Galician border. Immediately in front of the town, running parallel to the Lipa, is a ridge of hills through a gap, in which flows the Styr. It is along this ridge that the Austrian lines are now stretched. It is an excellent position overlooking and dominating the Valley of the Lipa, and, were the Austrians fresh troops, or even troops who had been fast in the trenches for some time, there might still be hope that the Russian flood could be checked. But the Austrian Army for over six weeks have been driven from one position after another. They have seen their fellows captured by brigades, by divisions, by army corps. Their morale has been so thoroughly shaken as has that of the first Austrian army after the fall of Lemberg. If they were unable to halt the Russian move and prevent them from crossing a river under fire, there is small chance that they can now hold them up on any approach line of any time when there is solid land under their feet.

The depth of the Russian gain on this section of the front is about eight miles. On what front this has occurred is not noted, consequently we cannot be certain to what extend the Lipa front has been cleared. If the river had been crossed, and nothing more, it might be possible that this crossing had been forced at but one point. But not only has the river been crossed, but the Russians have advanced eight miles beyond the point of the crossing. This not only indicates but makes absolutely certain that the river has been crossed on a wide front, and that the Austrians have abandoned practically the entire south bank to the Russians.

This brings the Austrians to the most dangerous point they have yet had to face since the Russian offense began. The Russian line is now in the two horns, the bases of which are connected by a straight line. The distance between the bases is eighty miles—that is the distance from the Dniester near the mouth of the Stripa and Brody on the Galician-Volhynian frontier. From these two points the horns spread out on wide curves, convex toward the west, one the Lutsk salient, the other the salient whose apex is at Jabionitza. It is perfectly evident that as either salient is deepened by a Russian advance the Russians get further and further in rear of the line connecting the two horns. It is also evident that any move of the curve of either horn toward the north or the east threatens to turn the entire flank of the army along the straight line and roll it up. Austria is facing both these menaces and the Russians are moving westward on both curves and also north and south.

On the northern sector this latest advance is particularly dangerous. The south always has the line of the Dniester River to double back on, and as this is a particularly easy line to defend, can probably stave things off. The north has no such line. In rear of the Austrian lines there is nothing. The Galician border is now open, and from the border for miles there is not a single position that offers any great natural obstacle. All the cards of the game are rapidly falling into Russian hands, and it is inevitable, unless Russian ammunition fails, that the near future will see a great Austrian retreat. This may not at once affect the German army to the north, but the Austrian army in Galicia must abandon its position on the Stripa and fall back at least to the Zlota Lipa and perhaps further. Even then the Austrians are not secure.

On the north the Russian advance has carried them far beyond the Zlota Lipa line. In fact, they are now near the Galician border, almost due north of Lemberg. As this line is pushed south, it approaches the railroad line from Lemberg to Brody, the main railroad in this entire section. The Austrians simply cannot permit this line to be cut in their rear. This would be to invite a disaster compared to which their previous disasters would have been as nothing. On the other hand, a retreat will also be enormously expensive. The Russians are already across the Stripa at a number of points and naturally control the crossings at these points. When the Austrians are forced to retire across the Zlota Lipa, they will retire before an active enemy, with large bodies of efficient cavalry, and will be forced to cross a difficult stream.

The Zlota Lipa is a wicked barrier. It flows through a deep cut in the clay banks and the slopes are really not slopes at all, but cliffs. Crossing this stream under Russian attacks will be one of the greatest tactical problems the Austrians have had to deal with. To get their artillery across, the big guns which have been defending the Stripa front for weeks, will be almost impossible. It is too soon to look to the fall of Lemberg. It seems written that the Galician capital shall again be occupied by the Slavs, but it may be some time off. What is almost inevitable is the abandonment of the Stripa position.

The Austrians south of the Dniester are also in grave difficulties. All reports indicate that a serious battle is under way for the control of the pass through the Carpathians at Kaidmilitza. Here the Russians have strong forces, the Austrians being present in almost equal numbers. If the Austrian forces give way and the Russians get through the pass a number of alternatives will be presented, any of which will greatly augment the Austrian embarrassment. A raid into Hungary, the great wheat belt of the Teutons; a raid through the pass to the west and coming out at another pass, at Gorgan, for example, and a blow at the communications in the Austrian rear, either of these would constitute a threat which would endanger the entire Austrian position.

On the western front the war game is still going against the Germans. In spite of the German counterattack, which was supposed to have checked the British advance, the British have been able to continue their drive and push still further to the north. The point of attack this time has been the woods of Foureaux, midway between Longueval and Martinpuich. A day or two ago I spoke of the importance of these patches of woods to the Germans as points of support to the other sections of their line. That this is true is evidenced by the tenacity with which they are held and by the efforts of the Germans to regain them once they are taken. The British attack of yesterday was leveled at another of these fortified points, and the last of them that has to be passed through until the big guns are pounding at the very gates of Bapaume. The country before them now is devoid of a single obstacle. Not a point remains that offers to the Germans a natural support to their lines. Only the artificial field works which the Germans have constructed prevent the march of the British to the north.

The woods of Foureaux, too, are a part of the Germans' third line of defense. Pretty soon, at the present rate of advance, the British will be beyond all of the works that the Germans have constructed during the period of stagnation, and the Kaiser's troops will be dependent solely upon those works which they have been able to construct since July 1, when the present offense started.

On the French front the gain of Thursday has provoked the Germans to a heavy counterattack, which is still under way, though with little success. In fact, the Germans seem to have lost the strength which has made their countermoves in previous fights even more dangerous than the attacks of the Allies. The truth of the matter is that as the fighting progresses Germany is feeling the concentric pressure more and more, and at every point is compelled to give ground through inability to reinforce the different fronts. The only answer seems to be a general contraction of her lines east and west. It is this for which the Allies are working.

GERMANS PUT DOWN BELGIAN FOOD RIOTS

Uprisings in Liege, Verviers, Roubaix, Lokeren, and Termonde Suppressed.

25,000 DRIVEN FROM LILLE

Populations of Several Cities Forced Into Country — Lack of Ships for Supplies.

ROTTERDAM, July 21.—Food riots which broke out in Belgium and Northern France have been suppressed by the German military authorities, according to reports received here from reliable sources. The rioting was especially severe at Liége, Verviers, Roubaix, Renaix, St. Nicholas, Lokeren, and Termonde.

The shortage of food, which resulted in the riots, according to the relief agencies, was due to the lack of tonnage, which is not likely to be corrected, as the German Government has refused definitely to consent to the plan to use interned German ships to bring relief food, and because of the embargo which the German authorities have placed on the import into Belgium and Northern France of native Dutch food supplies which, especially meats and fats, have done much to supplement the supplies sent into the occupied regions by the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

People Driven from Cities.

The quelling of the riots in the populous centres has been followed by the compulsory evacuation from the cities by the German authorities of large sections of the industrial populations. These have been scattered homeless through the agricultural regions, the reports say, as punishment and to minimize the risk of a recurrence of the trouble.

The greatest forced migration took place from the City of Lille, (population 210,000,) from which 25,000 people, including women and children, were expelled. These people are not welcome in the rural areas, where the problem of relief, while not as acute as in the industrial centres, does not make the people welcome any further drain on their limited resources.

Under a recent arrangement effected by the Entente Governments an amount of native foodstuffs from Holland must be shipped to England equivalent to the amount shipped from Holland to Germany, as a condition under which the Dutch are permitted to continue the importation of fodder for their cattle. Recently the British Government offered to turn over its share of native Dutch products to the Relief Commission for Export and Northern France. The latter region has been dependent for some time entirely on Holland for its limited supply of meats and fats. The German Government thereupon forbade such exports, on the ground that diversion of Dutch food to the relief areas permitted England to escape the expense it would be under if the food went to that country.

Plan to Use Ships Vetoed.

On top of this prohibition came the announcement that the German Government had vetoed the plan by which the Holland Lloyd Line was expected to provide ample tonnage for the Relief Commission by operating under the protection of all belligerents a number of German vessels now interned in America. For several months the commission has been able to procure tonnage sufficient to transport only 70 per cent of the food necessary to maintain rations sufficient to keep the needy populations of the relief areas in health. German officials base their refusal to consent to the use of these ships on the theory that the shortage should be made up by the Allies. At the present time the shipping requirements of the commission are being supplied as far as possible by the Allies, who have given relief ships preference over all except military transport vessels.

Even with the assistance of allied and neutral ships, the commission is still embarrassed by the shortage. It endeavored to supply the deficiency of 30 per cent by means of the arrangement with the Holland Lloyd, which provided for remunerative rates for the owners of the German ships. The understanding here is that the veto of this plan by the German Government is definite and official.

DEFENSES IN RIOT AREA.

Trouble in Belgian and French Towns Has Bearing on Offensive.

Food riots in Belgian towns and the expulsion of their inhabitants, as well as the inhabitants of French towns across the border, have a direct bearing on the present Franco-British offensive on the western front, and on the preparations of the Germans in the event of the future development of that offensive.

For all the towns where it may be supposed that stress is most violent because riots have broken out within them, (with the exception of the Belgian fortress town of Liége and Verviers,) are within the terrain of Germany's first, second, and third lines of what are supposed to be permanent defenses—secure places elaborately fortified behind the front which has at different places from three to five systems of intrenchments.

Renaix, for example, with 21,000 inhabitants before the war, is exactly on the front line between Ghent and Oudenaarde.

St. Nicolas, with 33,300, is on a branch line between Hanne and Termonde, the latter of which, with 10,100 population, famous for its siege by the Duke of Marlborough in 1706, is directly on the second line at the junction of the Scheldt and the Dendre.

Lokeren, with 22,500, is at the junction of the railways to Termonde and Alost, which is on the Dendre, half way between the first and second lines.

Roubaix, with 124,666, is on the first line of defense, near the Roubaix Canal, which connects the Deule with the Scheldt, thirteen miles from the former French fortress of Lille.

Verviers, with 50,000 inhabitants before the war, is on the left bank of the Vesdre, fourteen miles east of Liége. Liége, before the war, had 175,000 inhabitants. Both towns form an independent system of intrenchments, with Liége on the west flank and Verviers, which has an altitude even greater than that of Liége, on the east. Their line is thrown across the southern approaches to Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne, and may be considered the western outer defense of the lower Rhine.

With the exception of Verviers and Liége, the suffering of the Belgian towns mentioned has been extreme ever since the beginning of the German occupation, but especially so since the Germans began to establish their three lines in order to make necessary to retreat. All these towns, too, with the exception of Liége, where there were and still are gun works, were principally employed in the manufacture of linen and finer woolen cloths. And all have vast suburbs which produced agricultural and dairy products; some of which found a market even as far away as London, although usually their chief markets were Antwerp and Brussels, Liége and Namur.

Since May all the railways and canals, according to the reports of the aviators of the Allies, have been operated entirely for military purposes, persons have been forbidden to go from one town to another, and the produce going to all the towns from the rural districts has been turned over to the military authorities.

The first harvest is over, and it is believed that in turning out the population the Germans imagine that they can live off the farmers in the suburbs until the next harvest. In the meantime, it is necessary to banish all useless mouths from places which may become the centre of great military activity, if not of siege.

The district bounded by the German fortified lines of possible retreat extends from the northwest line of Mezières-Maubeuge, on the French frontier, through West Flanders to Antwerp and the Dutch frontier. It encloses an area of about 5,400 square miles, which, before the war, had an urban and rural population of 900,000. The former French fortified town of Lille, from which 25,000 persons are said to have been expelled, covers the centre of the first line fifteen miles west of it and the Scheldt.

A Dutchman who traversed this part of Belgium in April later communicated to the military authorities of the Allies certain information. After describing the vast and constant movement of troops by both railway and canal, he described the canal from Ghent to the Dutch frontier, which, he said, had been recently reopened to military traffic, and added:

"The first serious defense is expected to take the line of this canal from Sas van Gent, on the Dutch frontier, to Ghent, and to continue the course, southward of the Scheldt, via Audenarde, Tournai, (Mont St. Aubert behind the town commands the country for many miles in all directions,) Condé, and Valenciennes. Then via the reconstructed and formidable fortress of Maubeuge to Hirson and Mézières, and along the line of the upper Meuse to Metz.

"The second line will probably be as follows: Starting, in the west, from the now refortified and impregnable Antwerp, along the Scheldt and the Ruppel up to Boom, it runs along the line of the ship canal to Brussels via Vilvorde. Then southward along the line of the Charlerol Canal, via Hal and Nivelles, into the headwaters of the River Sambre and Charlerol, and from there, via the Sambre, to the fortress of Namur and the Middle Meuse.

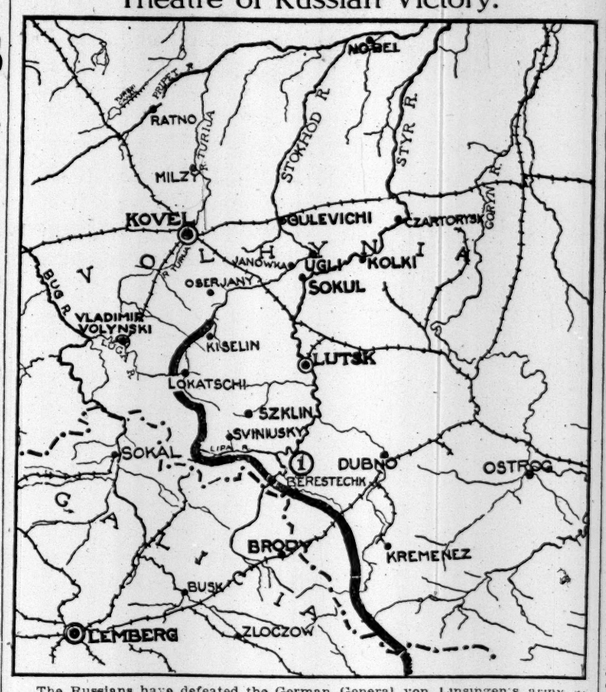
"To those who know the country these two lines of defense appear impregnable, but the German Staff has something else up its sleeve. Still taking Antwerp and the Ruppel as a point de depart, after passing Boom, and following the River Dyle up to the unhappy City Malines—an already fortified position guards this river, which runs between high banks—to the still more unhappy remains of Louvain, and from there, still taking advantage of the Dyle, via Wavre and Ottignes, and Gembloux to Namur, there runs an extremely scientific line of trenches, much of it in reinforced concrete. This forms a barrier not easily crossed; in front, the ground is prepared with pitfalls, mined areas, and other traps for the unwary; although, as yet, no entanglements have been made, except near Namur, where hundreds of people have been pawn down with the trunks left standing about two feet high, and a regular maze of entanglements already exists."

In May, when two Belgian supply ships, the Hendonhall and the Fridland, were torpedoed, the Belgian commission suggested that some of the German ships tied up at United States ports on account of the war might be used for this relief traffic. There are in all eighty-eight craft of this sort, twenty-nine of which are at New York. The German Government would not permit the use of these vessels, although it had allowed German ships tied up at Brazilian and Chilian ports to be used in coastwise trade.

At a meeting of the British-Belgian Relief Committee at Mansion House, London, on May 10, under the chairmanship of Mr. Asquith, it was reported that the Premier had stated that the condition of the civil inhabitants of West Flanders was so bad that dogs had been killed for food.

An attempt on the part of a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to verify the Premier's alleged remarks met with no success, but the members interrogated admitted that, while Germany was keeping to the letter of the arrangement she had made in regard to the distribution of food, the amount to be distributed was inadequate, and the means of transportation hazardous on sea and greatly retarded by military exigencies on land—consequently there must be great suffering.

Theatre of Russian Victory.



The Russians have defeated the German General von Linsingen's army at the confluence of the Lipa and Styr Rivers (indicated by the figure 1) and caused them to retreat along the Styr to the heights around Berestechk. The line along the Lipa to which the Teutons retreated recently after being defeated at Zklin was thus flanked and the Russians were able to force their way across the river at several points in their advance toward Brody and Lemberg.

RUSSIANS SMASH LINSINGEN'S LINE

Continued from Page 1.

to surrender to a battalion already engaged in the region of Berestechk. Prisoners taken already number over 1,600, including many officers.

Our brave regimental commander, Colonel Tatarnoff, died gloriously fighting the latter part of June in the region of Kozin, southwest of Dubno, at the head of his regiment while crossing a river under a murderous fire and putting the enemy to disorderly flight.

Vienna Admits Retreat.

VIENNA, July 21, (via London.)—Under the pressure of attacks by the Russians, the Austro-Hungarian forces in the region of the Styr and Lipa Rivers, north of the Galician border, have been forced to withdraw to new positions in the region of Berestechk, says an official statement issued by the War Office today. It follows:

In the sector at the mouth of the Lipa the enemy attacked after artillery preparations which lasted several days His advance by way of Werben was arrested. Nevertheless we withdrew our salient positions before a new threatening surrounding movement in the region of Berestechk.

BERLIN, July 21, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the appended bulletin concerning the operations in the eastern theatre:

South of Riga the enemy made only a weak attack, which was nipped in the bud. Russian attempts to cross the Dvina on both sides of Friedrichstadt were prevented. North of Deveten a small detachment reached the west bank.

Northeast of Smorgon our advanced pickets gave way before superior hostile attacks.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The situation is unchanged.

Army group of General von Linsingen: After Russian attacks between Werben and Korsow had been brought to a standstill the curve jutting out toward Werben was withdrawn in the face of an expected enveloping attack.

Army group of General von Bothmer: Apart from small advance guard encounters there is nothing to report.

RUSSKI SEES VICTORY NEAR.

But Famous General Says Task of Allies Will Be Hard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—General Russki, who retired from the Russian northern command through serious ill-health, has just passed through Petrograd on his way to spend the rest of the Summer in Finland. In the course of conversation this famous soldier, to whom belongs the credit for the series of heavy blows dealt at the Austrians in the first months of the war, spoke of the present state of affairs with the greatest satisfaction.

"Continued pressure is necessary now," he said, "pressure at a number of points, so that the enemy's forces may be divided. If this is kept up steadily, and if all the allied armies avoid the mistake of pushing on more quickly than is prudent, then the end may come in sight a good deal sooner than seemed likely a few months ago.

"The Germans are making their last effort. They have been forced to change their plans and no longer possess the initiative. Everywhere they are on the defensive. Their strength in munitions is still very great, and the task before the Allies is not an easy one anywhere, but with unflinching determination and readiness to make sacrifices victory can be won.

"The Allies' superiority in numbers has now deprived the enemy of the advantage of operating upon interior lines. He is no longer able to transfer troops at will from one point to another, and this increases the possibility of piercing his front at many points and of breaking up his forces into separate groups. When this has been done he can be dealt with more satisfactorily.

"Even now Germany will make a desperate effort to snatch victory by bold tactics and the employment of all her resources, but let the Allies stand firm and success cannot be long delayed."

HOPE IN RIGA HIGH AS CZAR'S GUNS ROAR

Russians Smashing at Hindenburg's Front Are Taking Trenches and Prisoners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Interest is now mainly concentrated on the fighting near Riga. In Riga itself there is great excitement, and hopes are glowing. The noise of the bombardment is deafening, and the windows in the town are rattling with the reverberations of the explosions.

Private telegrams state that the Russians already have taken three lines of German trenches and that the first party of German prisoners has reached Riga. Further news is awaited here with great eagerness.

FLOODS AID TEUTONS.

Permit Temporary Shifting of Troops from the Dniester Region.

LONDON, July 21.—The floods along the Dniester are of benefit to the Austro-Germans, as they liberate troops with which to reinforce, at least temporarily, the Kovel-Vladimir-Volynski and Bukowina-Transylvania fronts, where, consequently, military experts expect there will be more heavy fighting, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

The Summer floods in the Dniester rise quickly to a height of six or seven feet, covering wide expanses of adjacent country and making military operations impracticable for about a month. The recent cessation of the fighting in the Dniester region on the roads from Buczacz and Kolomea, therefore, was to be expected.

A former town Councilor of Vladimir-Volynski, who escaped, says the town is depopulated except for women, children, and aged persons. All able-bodied persons, he reports, were compelled to work on the defenses or were deported to Austria. The population is starving, and the cheapest black bread is sold at one ruble a pound, and there is no meat. There is much typhoid, and other diseases are epidemic.

MISERY IN BULGARIA STEADILY INCREASING

Leaders Talk of Speedy Victory, But the People See Germans Abandoning Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is extremely difficult to obtain reliable news as to what is happening in Bulgaria. The Bulgaro-Grecian frontier has been closed for some considerable time. All negotiations between the two countries with reference to the resumption of normal relations have failed. Letters and papers from Bulgaria are very few and far between. Travelers from Sofia, once numerous, now are very few. I have just been able to gather from a reliable source some information which sheds a little interesting light on the situation in Czar Ferdinand's land.

There can be no doubt that things are in a pretty bad state, for in all the political speeches made by the political leaders of late, from Premier Radoslavoff downward, the hope is expressed, and the prediction made, that the war will soon be over. Indeed, that would appear to be the chief hope of every one throughout the country. Small doles of German money just keep things going, but great disappointment is felt that the country's mighty ally, Germany, should be able to do so little to alleviate the distress which, with every day almost, is becoming more bitter.

The Government papers endeavor to keep up the people's spirits by means of statements that it is the intention of the army to march on and take Saloniki, but the people cannot be kept in ignorance of the fact that Bulgaria is gradually being deserted by Germany and will soon be left to fight the deciding part of her war alone and in an impoverished condition against strong enemies.

Not long ago Germany had in Bulgaria and Serbia something like eleven divisions. It is doubtful if three full divisions remain. If the allied offensives continue there is every prospect of those three being withdrawn, too.

CLEAR GEN. HUGHES IN GRAFT SCANDAL

Canadian Minister Innocent of Responsibility in American War Contracts.

HE ONLY RATIFIED ORDERS

Royal Commission Finds No Evidence That He Received Any Remuneration.

OTTAWA, July 21.—Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, is held by the Meredith-Duff Royal Commission innocent of responsibility for the negotiation of Government fuse contracts with American munition manufacturers, from which they were alleged to have profited unduly. The findings of the commission were announced today.

The contracts in question were let by the Canadian Shell Committee to the American Ammunition Company and the International Arms & Fuse Company. The investigations of them followed charges laid in the House of Commons by G. W. Kyte, M. P., who alleged that large profits were allowed with the approval of Sir Sam.

The commission finds that Colonel J. Wesley Allison, a friend of the Minister of Militia, and alleged to have been one of those who divided the profits, "was instrumental in procuring a contract in which he was pecuniarily interested." The judgment holds that this he did "while professing to be acting as a friend of General Hughes" and "solely out of friendship for him," but finds that he had no "expectation or intention of receiving any remuneration for his services."

"If we had accepted Allison's statement," the judgment continued, "we would have been bound to say that his conduct in taking benefit of the agreement as to commission without informing General Hughes and the committee could not either be justified or excused."

Dealing with General Hughes, the judgment states, "that he had nothing to do with the making of the contracts and as far as evidence appears, knew nothing of the transactions being entered into."

The commission further finds that a mistake was made in placing "upon the already over-burdened shoulders of Colonel Carnegie, Ordnance Expert to the Shell Committee, the work of conducting the business or commercial part of the transactions, for which work he possessed no special qualifications."

The commission does not question Colonel Carnegie's integrity.

The finding reads in part:

"It was suggested that the presence of an indorsement on the American company's contract of a memorandum of its ratification signed by General Hughes as 'Minister of Militia' indicated that General Hughes had taken part in the negotiations which led up to the making of the contract and gave support to the view that the contract was his contract and not that of the Shell Committee, and was forced upon the committee in order that Allison might obtain a commission. This is, in our opinion, no ground for that suggestion.

"Apart from the Allison commission there is no evidence that any commission, reward or remuneration for obtaining or assisting in obtaining the contract which was entered into with the American Ammunition Company was promised or paid to any one, and so far as appears from the evidence, no person, except the company and its shareholders, has been or is entitled to any interest in the contract or in the profits or prospective profits under it."

The commission mentions the agreement of February, 1915, by which Allison and Benjamin F. Yoakum, American financier and railroad magnate, agreed to divide the profits of whatever munition business Allison might bring in to Yoakum.

"The transaction," said the finding, "was but the carrying out of what is the common practice of promoters. But for Allison's connection with Yoakum and the position Allison occupied in relation to General Hughes and the Shell Committee, the transaction would have been a matter which concerned only the parties to it and persons who should become shareholders in the company."

The allegation that the two American firms which received the contracts were "mushroom" enterprises the Commissioners maintained was not well founded on account of the substantial financial backing of their promoters.

RUSSIA TO ATTACK TURK HOSPITAL SHIPS

Formally Announces Reprisals for Torpedoing of the Portugal and Vperiode.

LONDON, July 21.—A Reuter's Petrograd dispatch says that the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the Turkish Government, through the Ambassadors of the United States and Spain, that Russia will henceforth disregard the principles of The Hague convention as far as Turkish hospital ships are concerned.

BRITISH STRUGGLE FOR HIGH GROUND

Continued from Page 1.

torn up the earth into a series of deep craters. The Germans had a line of dugouts here, built since July 1, but well built.

As soon as our men were upon them, German soldiers who had been hiding below ground came up like rabbits when ferrets are at work. Most of them ran away as hard as they could, stumbling and falling over the broken ground.

"They ran so hard," said one of our men, "that I couldn't catch up with 'em. It was a queer kind of race, us chasing 'em and they running. The only Germans I came up with were dead uns."

But some of the Germans did not run. They came forward through the half darkness of dawn with their hands raised. A Cornish boy I knew took five prisoners who crowded round him crying "Kamerad," so that he felt like the old woman in the shoe.

Up to that point our casualties were very slight, but later, on the higher ground, the German machine gun fire swept across the grass and brown bare earth of the old trenches and above the high rims of the shell craters. But the men swept on. The troops were our men swept on. The troops were our men swept on. The troops were our men round High Wood on the left and in the centre the men were advancing into the wood itself and forcing forward over fallen trees and branches and the bodies of German dead. German shells crashed above them, but these regiments of ours were determined to get on and hold on and during the day they have organized strong points and captured the western side and all the southern part of this position.

The situation at Longueval and Delville Wood has been very full of trouble for our men ever since taken by some of our Highland regiments on July 14. The enemy made repeated counterattacks from the upper end of the village where he still held some machine gun emplacements and kept a way open through his trenches here on the north so that he could send up supports and supplies.

From the north also he concentrated a heavy artillery fire on the southern part of Delville Wood, which was held by some of our South African troops and maintained a violent barrage. Nevertheless the Highlanders have held on for nearly a week with dogged endurance that frustrated all efforts of the enemy to get back to their old ground.

The gallantry of these men who wear the tartans of the old Scottish clans would seem wonderful if not habitual with them. Their first dash for Longueval was one of the finest exploits of the war. They were led forward by pipers, who went with them not only toward the German lines, but across them and into the thick of battle.

It was to the tune of "The Campbells are Coming" that one regiment went forward, and that music was heard with terror beyond doubt by the German soldiers. Then the pipers themselves led the charge, the most awful music to be heard by men who have High

BLISS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER GUARD CAMPS

Assistant Chief of Staff Extols Their Efficiency and Soldierly Spirit.

MILITIAMEN LIKE REGULARS

Private Whose Father Got Order for His Discharge Protests to General Funston.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 21.—The National Guard, the spirit shown by the militiamen, and the high degree of efficiency shown by their officers were all praised this afternoon by Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff of the army, after his return from a tour of inspection in the vicinity of Brownsville.

General Bliss, in a long talk with several correspondents at the home of General Funston, said that the physical condition of the men was excellent and that, with their officers, they had gone through the hard work of making new camps with such expedition and efficiency as to amaze old timers in the army. There could have been no less confusion if a similar number of regulars accustomed to moving and pitching camps for years had suddenly been ordered from stations in the East to the border, he said.

But the thing that won the greatest admiration of the Assistant Chief of Staff was the manner in which the men met the difficulties and minor hardships incidental to their experience. They were showing magnificent military spirit, he said. In every movement of a large body of soldiers, the conveniences and comforts of post or garrison life, such as a sufficient number of cots and frame mess halls, come after the men—usually a considerable time after. Until they arrive the soldier does the best he can without them. General Bliss was delighted to find the guardsmen, instead of complaining, were proud of their ability to do without the comforts which regular soldiers do without when in the field.

Improvements were being made rapidly, however, he said. He found health conditions surprisingly good all along the line, with less than 1 per cent. of sickness of any sort and no serious illness whatever, and he praised the work of the Medical Corps particularly.

Fear Misleading Reports.

A number of officers have recently expressed fear that articles published in "home" newspapers telling of hardships and privations undergone by the men, when founded on isolated incidents instead of general conditions, might have a very serious effect on the present enthusiastic spirit shown by the guardsmen. Such articles, they point out, alarm relatives and friends of the guardsmen and result in bushels of letters to the guardsmen urging them to get out if they can.

General Bliss referred to this and mentioned an article in an up-State New York paper which said that the regiment of militia from that region was "starving." He said he made a special investigation of this report and found that the members of the regiment themselves were outraged at it and at the urgent letters they were receiving from home as a consequence. It had no foundation, they said, and they declared their rations were quite adequate and that they themselves had no complaint to make. No effort is made by the officials to deny that there have been slip-ups in the confusion of travel when rations have run short, but at present everything is said to be going with the regularity of the camps of the regulars at all of the militia camps.

When the officials here were considering the applications of a small percentage of the Illinois militia stationed here to be released, on the ground that they had persons dependent on them, a novel case came before them. An order came from Washington that the effect that Private Thomas Connors of Battery C, First Illinois Field Artillery, should be released. Battery C is known as the society battery." Connors's father, said to be wealthy and a member of a large packing company, had appealed to Washington to have his son released. The order was executed last evening.

Connors, who is 25 years old, waited to see General Funston personally late last night. He said he wanted to continue to soldier but had not requested his release. He looked on relief as a sort of disgrace, so the order discharging him was suspended until the other side of the case of Connors, Jr., vs. Connors, Sr., could be heard.

General Bliss next will visit Laredo, preparatory to rendering his report on the militia to Secretary Baker. He said tonight that he believed the militia troops, judging from what he had seen of them thus far, would be adequately seasoned and ready for the sort of campaigning that would be done in Mexico, in case of general operations, within two months or perhaps less.

Bliss Reports to Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Another report today from Major Gen. Bliss to the War Department on his inspection of National Guard camps on the Mexican border said he found the encampments at Llano Grande, Donna, Mercedes, and Harlingen, Texas, in an excellent state of health, with sanitary conditions ranging from good to excellent. The dispatch follows:

"Finished inspection of Minnesota and Indiana infantry brigades and two regiments of Nebraska infantry and auxiliary troops from these States, all stationed at Llano Grande, and portions of Texas infantry brigades stationed at Donna, Mercedes, and Harlingen. With the exception of one Indiana regiment which was in shelter tents, the troops inspected today are comfortably sheltered. The large tents for this regiment are coming by express today.

"Command is in excellent state of health, the sick report being practically negligible. Camp water supply system at Llano Grande is nearly completed. The water at all stations inspected is of excellent quality. Sanitary conditions of the various camps varied from good to excellent. The condition of the poorer camps in this respect is being rapidly improved.

"All officers and men interviewed by me stated that the rations are abundant in quantity, excellent in quality, and of suitable variety. General spirit of contentment the same as indicated in my previous telegram."

MEXICAN COMMISSION PICKED.

Cabrera as Head, with Alberto Pani and Juan Amador.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 21.—The Mexican commission to adjust differences with an American commission is to be composed of Luis Cabrera, head; Alberto Pani, present head of the Constitutionalist railroads; Juan Amador, sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations, and Licenciado G. Rojo, Secretary. It is understood an official announcement will be made as soon as the United States replies to the Mexican communciation.

The place of the conference may be in Canada, but a Latin-American country would be more acceptable to Mexico. Americans here think James Linn Rodgers, special agent of the United States, would be acceptable to both sides as a member of the commission, as he is well thought of here by officials, and has a good knowledge of the situation.

Rumors of Cabinet changes say that a new Secretary of the Treasury to replace Luis Cabrera will be General Pablo Gonzales, who will enter the Cabinet after completion of the campaign against the Zapatistas. It is believed General Carranza will have the Cabinet completed before the election of Deputies, which takes place next September.

PERSHING SAYS VILLA IS AGAIN POWERFUL

Reports Bandit Is Gaining Men and Victories—Rumored Fall of Parral and Torreon.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 21.—Villa again is a powerful military chieftain in northern Mexico, according to a long report from General Pershing which reached General Funston here today. At the same time a rumor was received that Villa had wrested the city of Torreon away from Carranza, and in view of the other reports just received and known to be reliable the military authorities here are inclined to believe this unofficial report.

General Pershing was able to make a detailed report of Villa's successful activities up to a few days ago. At that time, he reported, Villa and a rapidly growing force of 1,800 men were moving on Torreon. Three hundred of Carranza's soldiers were collected at the village of Corralitos on June 30. It was the beginning of Villa's new series of victories. He had with him at the time only a few hundred ragged followers. They marched toward Jiminez, on the Mexican National Railroad, about 130 miles north of Torreon, arriving on July 3. A few miles from Jiminez Villa personally leading his force, which had already reached nearly a thousand men, was met by General Ramoz, and 1,000 Carranzistas. This was on July 3. The Carranzistas were whipped in the first charge and in a precipitate retreat fell back on the city, where there were more Carranzista soldiers The Villistas poured into Jiminez on July 4 and put the Carranzistas to rout again with their reinforcements.

From another source equally reliable General Funston received an account of the manner of the entrance of Villa himself, and closer details about his wounds than had yet reached the American authorities. Villa was driven into Jiminez in a coach. His right leg was swathed in many thicknesses of bandages and the foot rested upon a pillow in front of him as he rode. He was helped out of the carriage and it could be seen, as he walked with the aid of a crutch, that he suffered great pain. He was haggard and worn, and had let his beard grow until those who had not seen him for many months were scarcely able to recognize him. But he was not weakened sufficiently to prevent him from going to the plaza in the centre of the city and there delivering a vitriolic speech, denouncing Carranza, the de facto Government and the United States.

A disorderly mob of frenzied sympathizers gathered about Villa and his newly formed army and together they pillaged the town. Among other things General Pershing reports that they even held up non-sympathizers in the middle of the streets and stripped them of their clothes as spoils. Persons known to be supporters of Carranza were killed; others' ears were cut off.

On July 7 Villa and his army, now with many more recruits, left as suddenly as they had entered, with the town of Parral in Southern Chihuhua as their objective and the intention of attacking Torreon next. General Pershing did not report on Villa's advance at Parral. Unofficially, it is said Parral was captured by the Villistas on July 14.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Rumors that Francisco Villa, with a force of 1,800, is preparing to attack Torreon were forwarded to the War Department today by General Funston. He said the story had been brought to General Pershing by "Secret Service agents." Officials were inclined to give it little credence, pointing out that the agents mentioned probably were Mexicans who could not be depended on for accuracy.

ASSERTS VILLA IS PURSUED.

General Trevino Says the Bandit Has Only 100 Men.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 21.—General Jacinto Trevino, in a message to the military commander in Juarez today, announced that Villa was in the mountain country in the vicinity of Inde and that he had only 100 men. General Trevino denied that Villa was moving on the town of Minaca, in the Guerrero district, and also denied that Villa was contemplating an attack on Torreon, as the Torreon and Gomez Palacio forces were being sent out at the present time to surround and capture Villa and his bandits in the Inde district of Durango.

Inde corroborates a report brought to the border last night by an American merchant from Parral, who said that General Ignacio Garcia with 1,500 cavalry had gone south into the Inde district in pursuit of Villa, after having defeated Parral with a small force which was not sufficient to permit Garcia to follow up his victory beyond the town. General Trevino said that he was sending three columns, largely cavalry, in pursuit of Villa, and that the troops had been ordered to use every possible effort to overtake and capture him and his bandits.

Passengers arriving here today from Parral say that Villa's ineffectual attempt to take that city a week ago Sunday was a far greater moral than military defeat so far as the bandit's cause is concerned. Before the attack Villa was regarded with awe by the populace of the Parral district, the arrival of a force of his native pride themselves on their loyalty to the de facto Government. They also are proud of their part in humiliating the bandit leader.

Carranza Consul Andres Garcia made formal demand on Governor W. C. McDonald of New Mexico for the release of Martin Mingachea and Mrs. Andreu Valenzuela, who are now in the Lordsburg, N. M., jail, charged with murder in connection with the killing of James Parker and his wife, near Hachita, N. M. Governor McDonald refused this demand, which was made in the name of the First Chief, saying that the prisoners were arrested on the United States side of the line and by process of law. In his telegram Consul Garcia declares that he has proof that the two were taken from the San Pedro Ojitos Ranch below the international line and that they had nothing to do with the Parker killing. The Governor stated that the woman rode a saddle belonging to Parker when arrested and the man wore Parker's hat.

The protest will be taken up with the State Department, the Carranza Consul announced.

MEXICO PROPOSALS LACKING IN BREADTH

Continued from Page 1.

be maintained rigidly until conditions in northern Mexico are more settled, and differences between the United States and the de facto Government have been adjusted.

The beginning of a campaign by the de facto Government of Mexico against General Cantu, Governor of Lower California, was reported today in advices transmitted to the War Department by army officers on the border. The department issued a statement saying it was reported that 4,000 men had been ordered to Guaymas to embark for Lower California ports.

Lower California Independent.

Governor Cantu has held aloof from all factions in Mexico, issuing a formal neutrality proclamation, and Lower California virtually has been an independent State since the war between Carranza and Villa began. When the de facto Government extended its control over other parts of northern Mexico General Carranza sent an officer to take over command of the territory. The Governor refused to surrender his authority and put the official back on the train with instructions to tell General Carranza that when a stable Government has been established Lower California will join it. He also served notice that either Carranza or Villa forces entering his territory would be attacked.

General Calles, Carranza military chief in Sonora State, has been ordered to Mexico City, according to a message to the War Department today from Colonel Sage at Nogales, Ariz. There appears to be some doubt that he will return to the border region, the message adds, although the purpose of his trip to the capital is not given. It is believed either General Estrada or General Armuil Gomez will succeed Calles in command of the Sonora troops.

CARRANZA TO RETIRE IN FAVOR OF OBREGON

Confidant Says First Chief Will Support Aid for President After Establishing Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 21.—General Venustiano Carranza will not be a candidate for President of Mexico. General Alvaro Obregon will be a candidate for the Presidency, and will receive Carranza's support. This was announced here tonight by a high Carranza official, who is probably the closest to Carranza of all the men in Mexico, and is the only man in northern Mexico with whom General Carranza carries on a personal correspondence. To him General Carranza recently confided his plans for the immediate future.

The First Chief intends to remain in charge of the executive affairs of the Union until peace has been restored, and until he has re-established a stable form of Government. When he has done this he will step out and permit Obregon, whose candidacy he will openly support, to assume the place as the First Constitutional President since Madero. This will be Carranza's reward to General Obregon for his loyalty to the de facto Government, and for his decisive defeat of Villa at Celaya and Leon and Trinidad, it is stated.

It is said that there has been a tacit understanding between General Carranza and General Obregon to this effect since Carranza assumed the executive power in Mexico, and apparently disproves reports that General Obregon would break with General Carranza and attempt to take charge of the Government. It is admitted that his one great ambition is to be President of Mexico, but, being a shrewd politician as well as a military leader, Obregan has realized that his ambition can be attained only by remaining loyal to Carranza.

It is stated by this same authority that there is no one in Mexico who could be elected in opposition to General Obregon should General Carranza announce that he would not be a candidate for the Presidency, and General Obregon, like Madero, would be elected by acclamation.

To prove that he is not putting off Obregon with promises, General Carranza has ordered the municipal elections to be held early in August, preliminary to the holding of the State Congress elections and the elections for Governor and delegates to the National Congress, which must precede the national election for President and Vice President in January. This is a part of General Carranza's plan to establish throughout the republic a stable form of municipal, State, and Federal government before the national elections are held in order that the incoming President may not face the great task which he himself encountered in completely organizing an entire Government.

STOTESBURY DENIES GUARDS GO BAREFOOT

No Large Number of Men at Camp Whitman Improperly Clothed, He Says.

FEDERAL OFFICERS UPHELD

Adjutant General Asserts They Have Been Hampered by Existing Laws—Sees Relief Soon.

CAMP WHITMAN, N. Y., July 21.—Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury denied emphatically tonight published reports that a large number of the men at Camp Whitman have been without proper clothing and equipment.

"Stories of soldiers drilling barefoot without proper shoes or clothing are myths," he said. "It is a fact that there has been delay in getting complete equipment for the supply of the organizations in camp, but every man is now fully uniformed and equipped.

"The delay in issuing the equipment has not been due to the fault of any officer but rather to a system and necessary delay on account of present conditions in getting prompt action at the War Department. We have been trying for years to obtain from the Federal authorities the necessary property to equip our units at war strength.

"It was held by the War Department that this was not possible under the existing law, and all property in excess of that necessary to provide for the organization at peace strength was held in storage at the supply depot in Philadelphia.

"The State of New York had offered to supply storerooms in armories of the State where the property could still be held under the control of Federal officers, and yet it was not found possible to accomplish it. It was perfectly apparent that, in the event of mobilization, there was found to be delay and confusion in the distribution of property which should under an efficient system have been accessible to the troops at their home stations before the call came.

Distribution Made in City.

"The call of the State forces into the service of the United States directed that the organizations be recruited at once to war strength, and recruits in large numbers promptly joined with the desire for service. All the organizations were at first ordered to the mobilization camp, and all the property was to be shipped here. Then the plans of the War Department were changed and many of the organizations were sent direct to the border from their home stations. That necessitated a separation of the property and a distribution in the City of New York and Buffalo to the regiments located there. The balance of the property was shipped to Camp Whitman. There was more than enough to fully equip all of our organizations to war strength, but the system prevented the issue of any property, with the possible exception of meat cans and blankets, until an organization was actually mustered into the Federal service.

"In the meantime the State had exhausted all of its supplies in outfitting the organizations which were preparing for muster, with the expectation that the Government would promptly replace the issue and supply additional equipment for the remaining units.

"It was then decided by the Federal authorities that the property could not be issued to any organization that had not been called into service. I immediately reported to the Adjutant General Wood, explaining the situation and the fact that New York had used its supplies in outfitting the units for Federal service, and he promptly recommended to the department that the mustering officer be directed to adjust such advances on the part of the State.

Action on Request Delayed.

"The volume of correspondence at the War Department evidently delayed action on this request, and it was not until three days ago that the mustering officer in charge of the property here at Camp Whitman received his final authority to replace the 2,000 sets of equipment which the State had advanced to aid in the equipment of the organizations made mustered into service.

"Upon the receipt of that authority the mustering officer acted with all promptness and within twenty-four hours there was in the hands of organizations every necessary article of uniform and equipment.

"I believe the Federal officers have done everything in their power to facilitate the distribution of property and equipment, but the orders under which they were acting were positive, and with the property here for issue, they were unauthorized to place it in the hands of troops, and, in the meantime, the appropriation bill which is to provide for the supply of the organizations that are not mustered into the service is still pending in Congress.

"It is my belief that under the National Defense act the system of property issue and distribution will be entirely changed. If the call for Federal service had come just a few weeks later the Federalization would have been complete and new rules would probably have been applied. As it was, the Defense act had just gone into effect and there has been no opportunity to make the changes of policy which undoubtedly had been contemplated."

Captain Albert S. Callan of Company D, Tenth Regiment, New York National Guard, has begun an investigation of the refusal by eighty-five ununiformed recruits from Albany to obey orders while the troops were being reviewed by Governor Whitman here yesterday.

Captain Callan, who was on leave of absence when the incident occurred, said tonight the men had informed him there had been a misunderstanding of the order given and that they regret of the incident. In regard to reports that there had been complaint among his men because of a shortage of uniforms and equipment, Captain Callan said:

"The men of my command tonight are fully equipped and are more than satisfied with conditions as they now exist at this camp."

PROMISES GUARD EQUIPMENT.

Whitman Will Attend Personally to Complaints About Camp.

ALBANY, July 21.—If any friend of any militiamen in Camp Whitman would inform Governor Whitman officially that the guardsmen lacked clothing, the Governor said tonight, he would personally see to it that proper equipment was furnished immediately. The Executive made the statement in discussing his visit to the camp yesterday.

"I personally inspected every company and found all the men well equipped and clothed," the Governor said. "I even went so far as to request a Poughkeepsie editor to conduct a private investigation for me. He reported that conditions were most satisfactory now, although he said there had been some hardship previously. The water in the camp is excellent, and the men apparently are comfortable and enjoying themselves."

Water and milk used in the camp, analyzed by representatives of the State Health Department, were reported tonight to be good.

"The water supply, as to quality and quantity, was found to be satisfactory for the diminished number of persons now in camp," it was stated at the Health Department.

The department has had representatives at the camp for several weeks endeavoring to detect possible carriers of typhoid fever and dysentery. One carrier of each disease was found and the cases were immediately reported to the military authorities who, the department officials assumed, had taken proper steps for the carriers leaving camp.

It also was announced at the Health Department Headquarters that a laboratory unit had been formed, to be transported to the New York division on the Texas border if the Federal authorities deem it necessary.

WAINWRIGHT INSPECTS CAMP.

Will Report on Troops at Border to Governor Whitman.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 21.—With the arrival here today of the Third Infantry, the Second Field Hospital, and the Fourth Ambulance Company, the New York National Guard, except the regiments left at none and the Second Battalion of the Twenty-second Engineers due tomorrow, is completely concentrated along the border. According to Major Gen. O'Ryan, no one knows how long the guardsmen are to stay here, but judging from the substantial preparations which are being made, they will be on the border for months.

Ex-State Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright, who is a Lieutenant Colonel on Governor Whitman's military staff, arrived here today to make an inspection of the camps. He will report to Governor Whitman. Accompanied by Major Gen. O'Ryan and Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer he made a tour through the encampments at Mission, McAllen, and Pharr. He was gone about three hours and on his return refused to talk about his mission. He said that Governor Whitman and Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury were the only persons empowered to make public the report of inspection.

The body of Private James C. Kerwan, Company B, Twelfth Infantry, who died on duty, was shipped back to New York today. The coffin was borne from Kerwan's tent by comrades, while the regiment stood at attention. It had been planned to have a squad fire a salute, but no blank cartridges could be obtained and a squad at present arms formed a line along the road to the railroad tracks.

Fifteen of Company M of the Twenty-eighth Infantry of regulars at Hidalgo disappeared today. Captain N. M. Green is in command of this post, which consists of eighty infantrymen and twenty men from the Twelfth Cavalry. One of the officers made light of the incident, and said the men would return, the barracks before morning. Mounted scouts were sent to look for the men, and late tonight four were brought back to camp.

A Texas norther began to blow about 7 o'clock, and filled the surrounding country with blinding clouds of sand. This was followed by a heavy rain.

Special to The New York Times.

MISSION, Texas, July 21.—The first heavy showers in eighteen months struck Mission tonight. Several inches of water blocked traffic in the streets of the town, and in camp there was a deluge. The encampment of the Sixty-fourth got the worst of the water. Before the shower struck the camp it had driven the dust over the prairie and roads, causing several tents to collapse. Trunks, kit bags and other tent equipment got loose and started away. All officers and men were soaked through. The heavy fall lasted about an hour and a half. Captain Rupert Hughes and Lieutenants Finn and Stange were forced to seek refuge in the Mission Hotel, a mile from camp, for the night.

WANT IN SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Auxiliary Begins Campaign to Raise Relief Funds.

The Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard, which has started a five-day campaign under the auspices of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt to raise $50,000 by selling tickets for the National Guardsmen's field day at Sheepshead Bay Speedway on July 29, the proceeds to go toward the support of needy dependents of guardsmen who have been called into service, issued this statement yesterday:

"The condition of many dependent families of men at the border, as discovered by investigators sent out by the auxiliary, furnishes ample ground for the anxiety felt by the New York State soldiers in Texas and recounted in press dispatches."

The organization has so far found work for ninety dependents of National Guardsmen, with the help of the Fifth Avenue Association, the Broadway Association, the Central Mercantile Association, and several business firms. The great majority of dependents who need relief are not, in position, because of children, age, or sickness, to take employment. A number of cases in which the families of guardsmen were found in deep distress were described in the statement.

The auxiliary is investigating reports that some business houses, which promised help to their guard employes, have not kept the promise. Letters have been sent to the firms which have made such promises, asking for assistance they have promised and what limitations or specifications there are in connection with those promises. The investigation so far indicates that most complaints of this kind have been based on misunderstandings.

Applications for relief continue to be received in increasing number, and it is in anticipation of a much heavier demand that the auxiliary is starting its campaign for funds.

2,000 MEN EXPECTED TO TRAIN WITH FLEET

Enrollment of Civilians for Cruise Shows Experiment Is Popular.

PRACTICE SAME AS MIDDIES

Yachts and Motor Boats Privately Owned Also Will Mobilize.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Enrollment of civilians for the forthcoming cruise on United States warships is proceeding with indications that the experiment is popular and there is no doubt that the full quota of two thousand citizen sailors, ranging all the way from 19 to 45 years of age, will be ready to carry their dunnage bags aboard the practice fleet on Aug. 15.

The men will board the ships at the ports nearest their homes, and in the month's duration of the cruise will be given experience in almost every form of naval life from swabbing decks to firing big guns. The enrollment thus far shows men of all trades and professions, many prominent and wealthy, who are enthusiastic over this new plan of naval preparedness. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Department expects to spend at least some of the month as one of the citizen bluejackets.

Rear Admiral J. M. Helm, who is at present in charge of the Naval Militia Cruise, will be commander in chief of the civilian cruise also, and will use the same warships. The vessels and the ports from which they will sail, are: the Virginia, from Portland, Me.; the Kearsage, from Boston, Mass.; the Illinois, from Newport, R. I.; the Kentucky and Maine, from New York City; the Rhode Island and Alabama, from Philadelphia; the Louisiana, from Norfolk, Va.; and the New Jersey, from Charleston, S. C.

The cruise will end Sept. 12 and during its last week will be held a mobilization and training cruise of yachts and motor boats. From Aug. 15 until Aug. 20 the citizen sailors will be proceeding to the training rendezvous at Tangier Sound, in Chesapeake Bay, the gunnery practice ground of the Atlantic fleet. Target practice will be held by the training fleet from Aug. 27 to Sept. 5.

At the end of the cruise each volunteer will be given a certificate by Rear Admiral Helm specifying the duties he performed, efficiency displayed and the naval rating he is best qualified to fill. Volunteers also will announce their intention whether they will volunteer for naval service in case of war within the next four years.

Each volunteer is depositing only $30 for the privilege of the month's cruise, the navy supplying uniforms and other naval clothing. The volunteers will be given substantially the same training as midshipmen from the Naval Academy during their training periods. The volunteers are to be organized, messed, and berthed separate from the regulars aboard ship, and will not be required to pass coal, work in the messroom, stoke boilers, or do extremely laborious work which might too severely strain men of sedentary life, although all will be required to pass physical examination before embarking.

From daybreak until 9 P. M. a regular program of duties awaits the civilians, with almost every minute filled. Before breakfast two and a half hours' work will be the daily program of the citizen sailors. During the cruise they will be drilled and instructed in the 3 and 5 inch guns of the ships, in signalling, boating of all kinds, fire control, torpedo defense, quartermaster's duties, marine and electrical machinery, including radio work. Emergency drills, such as fire quarters, collision, "man overboard," and general quarters are also scheduled. The volunteers assigned to engineering duty will work in two-hour shifts from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. All volunteers will be relieved from assignments to attend all drills and lectures.

In co-operation with the cruising fleet, several hundred yachts and motor boats will hold manoeuvres at Norfolk, New York, Philadelphia, Newport, Boston, and Portland, Me. They will, after organizing, be given instruction in scouting, patrolling, signaling, manoeuvring by signals, piloting, and charting. The department plans the mobilization as an initial step toward a volunteer patrol service.

MEXICO DEBATE IN HOUSE.

Resolution Asks President Why Militia Is Kept on Border.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Another Republican attack on the President's Mexican policy was made in the House today when Representative Martin B. Madden of Illinois introduced a resolution asking him to inform Congress why the National Guard is being kept on the border. Soon afterward a partisan debate was staged in the House, and the Mexican controversy was aired by Representatives Mann and Cannon of Illinois, and Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The Madden resolution directs a number of questions at the President, among them being:

"If there is no emergency, why is a large part of the guard kept on the border under the most distressing climatic conditions?"

Mr. Madden calls on the President to say whether an emergency still exists, and if so, why the President has not actually drafted the National Guard as provided in the Army Reorganization law. He says the members of the guard being kept on the border for training purposes, they might be trained in other localities more pleasant climatically. The Illinois member asserts that he is advised that Dangue fever has developed among the troops of the First Illinois Cavalry.

The Mexican situation was debated when Mr. Flood called up a resolution authorizing the fixing of a date for the collection of funds for the relief of destitute Lithuanians in the European war zone. Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader, asked Mr. Flood why his committee did not bring in a resolution to assist Americans who have lost their fortunes and property in Mexico.

Mr. Cannon said hearings before the Appropriations Committee showed that Americans were being brought out of Mexico, "but that is all the Government is doing for them."

In the interchange Mr. Flood used the word "comfortable" in describing the Americans in Mexico. He was heckled by Representatives Britten and Cannon on this point.

"Why did we recently appropriate $300,000 to get them out if they are so 'comfortable'?" asked Representative Britten.

"We appropriated the money so that if any danger arose they might escape it," said Mr. Flood.

Mr. Britten popped so many questions at the Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman that the latter grew angry and said he did not intend to answer "any more silly questions."

Robert Bacon at Field Base.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, July 21, (via Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—Robert Bacon, formerly Secretary of State and Ambassador to France, and Dr. R. P. Strong of the Harvard Medical School, reached here today. They are going over the American lines of communication to study conditions regarding soldiers in the field, and instructions have been issued that every opportunity to make a thorough investigation be afforded them.

SUBMARINE LINER RIGS UP WIRELESS

Continued from Page 1.

took orders from nobody and talked only to Captain Frederick Hinsch, commander of the Neckar, and Captain Koenig. Prusse cannot speak English. It is said he will remain in America to look after the construction interests of the Deutsche Ozean Rhederei, the owners of the Deutschland.

Paul G. L. Hilken, who manages the land affairs of the Deutschland, is still out of town. That his absence had something to do with the movements of the vessel nobody doubts. Many believed he was in New York arranging for a shipment of gold.

At the offices of Messrs. Hilken it was frankly confessed, because denials serve of no purpose, that an element of strategy had been grafted to their business methods; that they could not allocuse their affairs with the freedom of normal times.

A dispatch from Norfolk said the constguard cutter Onondaga had put to sea on a mission which officials would not explain. Reports were current that the Onondaga's departure was to observe the conduct of allied warships patrolling off the Virginia Capes.

Captain Koenig said he had not the slightest fear of any British freighter trailing him outside the Capes and ramming his vessel, as had been suggested. In fact, the Captain and all those interested directly in the Deutschland were more worried over the failure of the Bremen to put in to an American port than over the possible future perils. The Bremen was expected a week ago.

The Bremen is expected to change places with the Deutschland in a few days, according to an intimation given today by Captain Hinsch, confidential adviser to Captain Koenig.

When Congressman George Washington Edmunds of Philadelphia visited the pier and asked Captain Hinsch to permit him to board the Neckar and look down upon the Deutschland, Hinsch refused.

"Come back on Monday," he said. "Another submarine, just like the Deutschland will be in."

BOAST OF U-BOAT CONVOY.

Germans Say 12 Submarines Are Off Norfolk to Aid Deutschland.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 21.—Officers of interned German merchantmen, who were not talking for publication, were authority for the statement that a fleet of perhaps a dozen of Germany's latest war U-boats lay submerged and scattered not far off the Virginia Capes.

These men, talking with their own intimates, asserted that the undersea fleet would mobilize the instant the subsea freighter Deutschland slid out past the Capes, and that they would convoy her every foot of the way back to Bremerhafen. Woe betide any hostile craft that tried to interrupt the return voyage of the pioneer underwater merchantman, the Germans grimly added.

Continuing their tale of the protection available for the Deutschland, the officers, eagerly supplementing each other, declared that the torpedo-carrying submarines left Heligoland with the peaceful submarine; that they came with her through the English Channel, and that they were everywhere about her up to the moment that she submerged to bore her way inside United States territorial waters, there to rise immune from attack.

Allied agents hereabouts characterized the whole tale of the interned merchant officers as a fabrication which they asserted was born partly of idle boastfulness and partly of a desire to frighten whatever hostile craft might lie in wait for the Deutschland outside the Capes. They pointed out that not a single submarine has been seen anywhere near this coast, and stoutly maintained that a dozen of them could not have remained continuously submerged during the time the freighter lay berthed at Baltimore.

Furthermore, they insisted, the Deutschland by Captain Paul Koenig's own statement, lay ten fathoms on the bottom of the English Channel. The assumption that a convoy of a dozen torpedo dischargers lay there with her, the whole number escaping detection, they characterized as an absurdity.

More credence in all quarters was attached to an explanation offered in German circles of the unexpected delay in the departure of the Deutschland after she seemed three nights ago ready to slip her moorings any instant.

Covering the Bremen.

The Deutschland, said Germans who thus far had shown surprising accuracy in discussing her affairs, was trying to create such an atmosphere of mystery and uncertainty and so to concentrate the attention of allied agents upon herself, that the Bremen, the second of the submarine freighters, might slip unchallenged within the three-mile limit.

Her behavior, they said, was parallel to that of the man on first base who dodged and doubled and jumped about so that pitcher and catcher devoted all their attention to him while the man on third stole home. Whether or not this be the real explanation of the Deutschland's behavior, this point is quietly confident that the Bremen really is lying out at sea not far from this coast, and that within two or three days she will rise from the waves inside the Capes and toot her defiance at the men-o'-war lying outside.

"We told you the Deutschland was coming and when she would arrive, and she came as we predicted," Germans here say to doubters. "Now we assure you that the Bremen will soon be here, and you will see that we know whereof we speak."

Every hour of the merchantman's stay at Baltimore has whetted the excitement of seafaring men here, who predicted that her departure would add one more stirring event to the sea romances of the great war and that, whatever the nature of the happening, it would occur within hearing distance of Norfolk, Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Cape Henry, or Cape Charles.

Each day has added increasing evidence that the allied powers would make every effort to halt the Deutschland. It was apparent that unrelenting, systematic watch was being kept for her in every direction at the same time it became clear that only part of the preparations the Deutschland's enemies had made to receive her had been allowed to become visible.

Warships Close In.

The storm of Wednesday night and Thursday morning drove allied war craft far out to sea. As the rough weather abated they came back. Before dawn observers reported various lights discernible out at sea, lights that came just so near, winked, and disappeared and then reappeared somewhere else without ever coming within territorial waters.

Dawn disclosed not far from Cape Henry the gray shapes of two cruisers, a four-masted Frenchman and a three-masted Britisher. Neither boat bore name or number, and neither flew a flag. Stationed at a point just outside the three-mile limit and midway between the northern and southern transatlantic steamer lanes, the two cruisers patrolled back and forth, now close together, now several miles apart. Interest in their movements suddenly quickened when keen-eyed observers, studying the horizons, made the puzzling discovery that the vessels were astonished to note that the Britisher at some unmarked instant had disappeared.

A moment later her place had been filled. Once more a French cruiser and a British cruiser paralleled their joint beat, speaking each other now and then, but the first of the Britishers had fallen to the rear and another of observably different lines had taken her place. Several times during the day this occurred, but even trained seafarers were not sure whether two British cruisers were exchanging places or an entirely new vessel appeared each time the change was made.

The manoeuvres of the three or more craft which could have no other purpose in patrolling adjacent waters than keeping a lookout for the Deutschland and Bremen gave rise to the theory on the part of local mariners that they were only the eyes of a whole fleet lying further out to sea. It is their belief that each time an English cruiser fell back beyond the horizon's rim she used her wireless to inform whatever agencies of destruction lurk in the rear that their quarry had not yet been sighted. The behavior of the three convinced these seamen that their earlier assertions that British or French submarines and hydroplanes were to be found not far from this port were correct. They were certain these craft would appear the instant the Deutschland was within starting distance of her sprint for the open sea.

One more feature of the allied plans for intercepting either or both of the undersea merchantmen became definitely known when it was learned that at least one of the cruisers lying in the offing carried several of the latest high-speed motor patrol boats. These have been observed flashing through the water on trial spins, during which they have several times come close to the territorial limit. Just what part they will play in an effort to intercept the German undersea craft was unknown, but it is believed that half a dozen or more of them may be employed to scout about so that she may be detected in whatever spot she chooses to rise.

Keen to Get the Deutschland.

There is British authority for the statement that while the allied craft hereabouts will make desperate attempts to get either the Deutschland going out or the Bremen coming in, both they and their Government would vastly prefer the capture of the Deutschland. They are, it is explained, resentful of her because she was the pioneer in the new method of running the British blockade. Also they have chafed and smarted under the reiterated boasts of Captain Koenig that his enemies cannot get him. Again the Allies feel that no particular advantage can accrue to Germany from having brought dyestuffs to this country, which, in turn, is perfectly welcome to them. The profit from the enterprise, they think, is not great enough to be much of a triumph for Germany. On the other hand they have decided that the escape of the Deutschland with rubber and nickel, which German munitions plants so avidly crave, would be of real service to the enemy, and this above all else they want to stop.

There is added reason for their wish to halt the Deutschland, rather than the Bremen, if they can't get both. Their sympathizers here say the shout of triumph that has gone up from German throats both in this country and in the Fatherland has been bitter music to English and French ears, and the hope of the allied nations is to silence that cry by spoiling the exploit that inspired it at every moment that complete success seems, to the Germans, certain.

Further submarine gossip arose here when three United States navy destroyers paraded single file into Portsmouth Navy Yard. They were the Sterrett, the Walke and the Flusser, from Charleston. Rumor at once assigned them to a part in the neutrality patrol of territorial waters. At the navy yard it was said they had come in to take on fuel oil and were expected to go north in a few days, although their orders were not definitely known.

HEARS BREMEN IS HERE.

Rumor in Shipping Circles That She Is Now in Long Island Sound.

Rumors were current in shipping circles yesterday that the second German submarine freighter Bremen had reached the coast and was hiding somewhere in Long Island Sound. This report was started by the receipt of a telegram from Baltimore by a German firm in this city saying the Bremen had been sighted making for a port 125 miles from New York.

A later report, circulated in the afternoon at the Maritime Exchange, was that the submarine sighted at dawn twenty-five miles off Newport had proved to be one of the new type of submersible craft belonging to the United States Navy.

A leading steamship broker who arrived here yesterday from Baltimore said the German shipping men in that city were getting uneasy over the delay in the arrival of the Bremen, which according to the message received at the German Embassy at Rye, N. Y., had left Kiel on July 10 and should have arrived here early this week. It was rumored in Baltimore, he said, that the Bremen had been captured or sunk by the allied warships in getting out of the Channel, and this had so alarmed the crew of the Deutschland at Baltimore that they had informed Captain Paul Koenig they would not go to sea until the Bremen was safe in dock on this side.

So far as could be ascertained yesterday at the offices of the marine underwriters in this city no attempt had been made by agents for the Deutschland to obtain any insurance on her cargo. The manager of one of the most important American marine insurance firms said last night:

"As the cargo on the Deutschland is consigned to the German Government it is more than probable that if any insurance were placed on the merchandise it would be done through the German insurance companies at Bremen at a rate of about 30 per cent., which would be a fair quotation for such a risky adventure as conveying freight across the Atlantic in a submarine to run the gauntlet of the enemy's warships as well as the dangers of the voyage in the ordinary way."

An official of the British Government, who was in New York yesterday, said the point which had been overlooked in admitting the submarine into the Port of Baltimore as a merchant vessel was the danger such a precedent made for the United States in time of war.

"By admitting a submarine into port as a merchant vessel," he said, "

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THINKS MOOSE VOTE WILL ELECT WILSON

McCormick Figures on 25 Per Cent. of Roosevelt's 390,000 in New York.

12 PER CENT. IN JERSEY

In Illinois and Ohio Only 20 Per Cent. of 1912 Vote Is Needed, Chairman Says.

Confident that the rank and file of the Progressives will vote for their individual choice for President regardless of the action of the National Progressive Committee or the action of the New York State Progressive Committee, in session at Syracuse today, National Democratic Chairman Vance McCormick said yesterday that if the Democrats got only a very small slice of the 4,000,000 and more votes cast for Theodore Roosevelt for President in 1912, the success of the Wilson campaign was assured. He was sure Wilson would get many Moose votes.

Chairman McCormick sat down yesterday and figured out that the Republicans might get much more than half of the Progressive vote and then not win. Mr. McCormick demonstrated his case by the State of New York in this way: In 1912, Wilson got in this State 655,000 votes; Taft, 455,000, and Roosevelt, 390,000. Mr. McCormick pointed out that by allowing the Republicans three-fourths of the 390,000 Roosevelt got, and adding that number to the votes Mr. Taft got, and adding the other fourth to the votes Wilson got, the Democrats would still have a margin over the Republicans, with 753,000 votes as compared to the G. O. P.'s 748,000 on the 1912 basis.

Therefore the way Mr. McCormick figured it out was this:

If 25 per cent. of the 1912 Bull Moose vote in New York goes to the Democrats, Wilson will carry the State; similarly, the Democrats will carry Ohio with 20 per cent. of the Progressive vote; New Jersey will go Democratic with 12 per cent. of the Progressives voting Democratic; Nebraska, with 13 per cent.; Maine, with 26 per cent.; Illinois, with 20 per cent.; West Virginia, with 27 per cent.; Kansas, with 26 per cent.; Massachusetts, with 45 per cent., and North Dakota, with 24 per cent.

Big Moose Vote for Wilson.

"According to reports I get from various sources," said Mr. McCormick, "the Progressive State Chairmen are far from united in the intention of going over to the Republicans. I figure that we will get an even greater percentage of the Progressive vote cast for Roosevelt in 1912 than that which statistics show will re-elect President Wilson. I look for a much larger vote for Mr. Wilson than he got in 1912. Many Democrats in 1912 did not know of Wilson. They knew he had been Governor of New Jersey and that was about all they knew of him politically. But now Wilson is a national figure and that will make a great difference. Mr. Wilson has been tried and found not wanting."

Mr. McCormick made public a telegram he received yesterday from Edgar C. Snyder, a Progressive leader on the Pacific Coast, who was Chairman of the Progressive State Committee of Washington in 1912. The telegram said:

I believe that the bulk of the Progressive Party will refuse to follow those members of the National Committee who voted to indorse Hughes. They who fought at Armageddon cannot easily be led into such a backward course. They see through the cloak now so artfully thrown about the machine they fought in 1912. The Progressive Party was not the creature of whim or the product of a mere factional quarrel. The Progressive Party was not a one-man party, although unfortunately such idea was permitted to become widely spread. The Progressives followed Roosevelt because they thought he was one of them and would lead them where they wanted to go. He lost his hold upon them when he broke the faith. He pledged them, and he cannot now deliver the vote of his disillusioned party.

The Progressive Party in 1912 carried this State by a wide margin. I had the privilege of acting as Chairman of the State Committee and I have good reason to know that I now speak for many thousands of the voters of that party when I say we feel it our solemn duty to work and vote for the re-election of President Wilson. We believe today that Mr. Wilson more than any other man of adequate national prominence is the effective exponent and champion of the essential principles upon which the Progressive Party was founded.

Mr. McCormick left New York late yesterday afternoon for Washington to confer with President Wilson. He refused to say whether or not he would announce the Democratic Campaign Committee upon his return. He didn't even want to say how many members it would have.

Mahan Leads College Men.

Before he went away Mr. McCormick announced that "Eddie" Mahan, Harvard, '16, the former football star, would lead the Woodrow Wilson College Men's League in the 1916 campaign. This organization did good work for the Democratic ticket in 1912 when "Jack" de Saulles, a former Yale football star, was at the head of the organization. He will help Mahan this year. Mr. Mahan's full name is Edward W. Mahan. He is 24 years old and his home is in Boston.

"President Wilson's has been the kind of service in public office which most nearly typifies the ideal of the younger college men of today," said Mr. Mahan. "In my opinion President Wilson echoed the sentiments of these men in his speech on Thursday before the Postmasters of the country when he said he believed in party only so far as it was an instrument of achievement.

"Our work will be carried on under the name of the National Woodrow Wilson College Men's League. It is my intention to establish locals in the principal cities of the country. The league is to be strictly nonpartisan, it being our intention to solicit the support of all college men of whatever political faith who prefer the clean-cut, forward-looking principles of Woodrow Wilson to the stand-pat reactionary principles and appeal of the Republican organization. I am confident that the large majority of college men throughout the country will welcome an opportunity to join a movement of this kind when they familiarize themselves with Woodrow Wilson's record of achievement and appreciate his eagerness to interest progressive young men in the Government of the United States."

Homer S. Cummings, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who is in charge of the Speakers' Bureau, was busy yesterday making assignments for the Democratic spellbinders. Special attention will be paid to Maine, it was said.

STUDENTS ELECT WILSON.

Equal Suffrage Ballot at N. Y. University Gives Him Preference.

Summer School News, the newspaper published by students of the Summer school of New York University announced yesterday the result of what is probably the first straw ballot taken on the coming Presidential campaign.

The announcement says:

"With equal suffrage, Wilson defeated Hughes by a vote of 252 to 193 in the straw ballot. The interest shown in the election by women students was remarkable. They were even more decided in their preference than the men. In the vote taken at the College Commons, where numerous students from other States take their meals, the vote was: Wilson, 70; Hughes, 61; Benson, 2. At Washington Square the vote stood four to three for Wilson. In the journalism classes the vote for Wilson was almost two to one.

There were no spoiled ballots, but five turned in blanks and two wrote, "Both are good men, I have no preference. The country will be safe in the hands of either."

FIND NO MOOSE IN WEST.

Henry Lane Wilson Says Indiana Will Give Hughes 50,000.

Henry Lane Wilson, formerly Ambassador to Mexico, arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday with predictions of a sweeping majority for Hughes in Indiana.

"Indiana," said Mr. Wilson, "is going for Hughes by 50,000 majority. It will elect two Republicans to the United States Senate, and while there are now only two Republicans among its thirteen Congressmen, it will elect eight. I have known Indiana politics for the last thirty years and I have never known Republican sentiment to be so strong. The great mass of Progressives had returned to camp before the Chicago convention."

Congressman Philip Pitt Campbell of Pittsburgh, Kan., who is also at the Waldorf-Astoria, made a similar prediction for his State. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Congressional Campaign Committee.

"William Allen White and most of the other Progressives have come back since the convention, and there is no question that Hughes will sweep the State," he said.

GOV. FERRIS WON'T RUN.

Notifies Michigan Democrats of Refusal to be a Candidate.

LANSING, Mich., July 21. — Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris notified the Democratic State Central Committee today that he would not be a candidate for a third term. He said he was anxious to give more time to his business and his family.

For several months Governor Ferris had tentatively decided not to run again, but leading Democrats urged him to head the State ticket. This, they asserted, would have helped President Wilson's campaign in Michigan.

Otis H. Cutler G. O. P. Treasurer.

Otis H. Cutler of Suffern, Rockland County, was appointed Treasurer of the Republican State Committee yesterday by Chairman Frederick C. Tanner. Mr. Cutler is a Director of the Suffern National Bank and of several other business enterprises. He is a large manufacturer of railroad supplies, and was one of the founders of the Railway Business Association.

URGE WAR BUREAU RENEWAL

Shipping Interests Want Emergency Insurance Provisions Continued.

The Maritime Association of the Port of New York has addressed letters to Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, Senator James P. Clarke of Arkansas, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, and Representative J. W. Alexander, Chairman of the Commerce Committee of the House, calling attention to the fact that the law creating the United States Bureau of War Risk Insurance, which was passed as an emergency measure in September, 1914, would expire by limitation on Sept. 2. Prompt re-enactment of the law in the interest of American shipowners and shippers was urged.

One letter read in part:

Dear Sir: At the present time the outlook for an increased American merchant marine is most promising and we believe that every possible assistance in the way of favorable legislation should be afforded our shipping interests at this time. Our Board of Directors believes that the continuance of the War Risk Bureau by facilitating the placing of risks and by effect on insurance rates will be most helpful to our growing merchant marine, and will place our vessels in a favorable position to compete with foreign vessels which are granted similar protection by their various governments.

Our Board of Directors, in behalf of a membership of 850, embracing representatives of practically all interests allied to shipping at this port, respectfully urges your valued assistance in this matter, which we deem of the utmost importance.

Very respectfully yours,
J. B. MORRELL, President.
JOHN DOWD, Secretary.

In making the letter public yesterday a statement in behalf of the Maritime Association said:

"A bill has been introduced extending the original act for two years, and it is very important that this legislation should be promptly passed."

Action similar to that taken by the Maritime Association, it was announced, has been taken by the Chamber of Commerce.

MRS. SANGER PLANS CLINIC.

Says She Will Advocate Birth Control in Brownsville.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, the birth control advocate, who has just returned from a three months' trip over the country, in which she visited several large cities, plans to open a birth control clinic in the Brownsville district of Brooklyn about Sept. 1. From this clinic she intends to dispense information regarding birth control to all who apply.

Trained nurses will be engaged, and Mrs. Sanger hopes that her idea will result in the establishment of similar clinics in St. Paul and Cleveland, which she has just visited. She said she was led to undertake the founding of the Brownsville clinic by finding 2,000 letters asking birth control information at her New York hotel on her return.

FORBES IS CHAIRMAN OF HUGHES ALLIANCE

Boston Banker Who Governed Philippines After Taft Heads National Body.

MEXICO AS CAMPAIGN TOPIC

Republican Committeemen Discuss That and "Full Dinner Pail" as Stump Arguments.

W. Cameron Forbes, the Boston banker who succeeded William Howard Taft as Governor-General of the Philippines, was elected Chairman of the National Hughes Alliance at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the alliance held at the Republican National Headquarters in the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon. Philip J. McCook, Chairman of the New York State Hughes Alliance, was elected Vice Chairman of the national organization to be the executive officer under Mr. Forbes.

National Chairman William G. Willcox expressed strong approval of the selection of Mr. Forbes to head the National Hughes Alliance, known as a non-partisan body formed to work for the election of Charles Evans Hughes to the Presidency.

"It is a very high-class appointment," said Mr. Willcox. "It is a cause of gratitude that such men as Mr. Forbes are willing to work for the ticket as they will do. It is an encouraging sign of the times that such men should come forward and offer their services."

The Republican Campaign Committee held another session yesterday. The part to be played in campaign argument by the "full dinner pail," the war in Europe, and the Mexico situation was discussed. National Committeeman R. B. Howell of Nebraska told the committee that the Republicans of the Middle West and Northwest wanted the Republican orators to make great capital of the way the Mexican situation has been handled by the Democratic Administration. He said the people of Nebraska thought it had been mismanaged and wanted the Mexican situation made the leading question of the Presidential campaign.

After the meeting Chairman Willcox said that the Mexican situation would unquestionably be made one of the big issues of the campaign, but that he was not ready to say just what relative prominence it would get.

"The candidate's speech of acceptance will deal with the Mexican situation at length," he said, "and will sound the keynote for the Republicans on that question. Mr. Howell told us how interested the people out his way were in the Mexican problem, and, of course, we will remember what he told us."

At headquarters yesterday were Henry Lane Wilson, former Ambassador to Mexico, and Nelson O'Shaughnessy, former Chargé d'Affairs in Mexico City. They talked with prominent Republicans, but did not appear before the committee or see the Chairman yesterday.

All of the member of the committee were present except the four members from the Pacific Coast, who were absent on Thursday, and Public Service Commissioner Straus.

There was considerable discussion over the itinerary of Mr. Hughes's Western trip. It is impossible for the candidate to speak in all the towns and cities that want to hear him and whose representatives around headquarters are asking for him. Senator P. J. McCumber of North Dakota, who is a candidate for re-election, urged that the candidate pay some attention to his State—not that there was any doubt of his carrying North Dakota, he said, but because there were peculiar conditions affecting the Senatorial contest this Fall.

Frederick Hale, son of ex-United States Senator Eugene Hale of Maine, and now himself a candidate for that office, told the members of the committee of conditions in Maine, ending with an appeal that especial attention be paid it in the campaign. He thought it essential that the Republicans carry the State.

National Committeeman Alvah H. Martin of Virginia, Chairman of a special sub-committee, reported after conferring with the Senatorial and Congressional Campaign Committees that there was nothing but a harmonious campaign in sight.

The Republican national leaders said that no fear of the outcome of the Progressive State Committee meeting at Syracuse today.

HUGHES SEES PARTY UNITED.

Gratified at Harmony Among G. O. P. and Moose Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 21.—Charles E. Hughes made it plain today that he was gratified at the results of his conferences in New York with members of the Campaign Committee and Congressional committees, and he is absolutely confident that all danger of serious trouble in bringing about an actual reunion of Republicans and Progressives is past. From his talk with the various State leaders, Mr. Hughes feels that the reports of dissensions in some States were exaggerated. He found a desire on the part of Republicans and Progressives to get together and work for the ideals and principles for which both of the parties stand.

Mr. Hughes emphasized the fact that there had been no pressure brought to bear on the Progressives to get them to join in working for his election and the success of the Republican Party. The program, according to the nominee, was to make an appeal to their judgment. Almost every one, Mr. Hughes felt, seemed to be responsive to the idea of the necessity of co-operation. The Republican Party, he said, had a perfectly straight and clear course to steer. It made its appeal to all, but it wanted to crowd no one or bring undue pressure to bear to have any one join it.

Concerning the situation in Illinois, as well as in other States where Republicans and Progressives were at work adjusting differences of opinion, Mr. Hughes expressed the belief that this was relatively a minor phase of the national campaign. He had no doubt that all matters would be settled harmoniously. Calling attention to the fact that there was a complete rupture of the Republican Party four years ago, Mr. Hughes said he was much gratified at the progress that had been made in the last six weeks toward bringing all factions together.

The feeling here is that Mr. Hughes has directed the workings of the various campaign committees so that actual reunion will be brought about and a complete harmony program formulated by the time he starts on his Western trip on Aug. 5. The belief is that the speech which he will deliver when notified formally on July 31 will go a long way toward that end. While Mr. Hughes is guarding the contents of this document closely, it is generally believed that it will be most satisfactory to Progressives, as well as to the Republicans.

One thing which pleased Mr. Hughes particularly in connection with his conferences in New York was the promise of whole-hearted support from Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana. In the campaign of 1908 Mr. Hughes stumped the State for Taft with Mr. Beveridge. He considers the former Senator one of the strongest of the men who joined the Bull Moose Party four years ago. The outspoken attitude of Beveridge, it is felt, may induce other Progressives who have so far held off to announce their allegiance to the Republican Party.

The selection of George W. Perkins to take a prominent part in the Congressional campaign is another thing which has given Mr. Hughes much pleasure.

Mr. Hughes devoted most of today to his addresses. He had no visitors. He will remain here until Wednesday next. On Tuesday he will open the Bridgehampton Carnival by pressing an electric button which will be put into his house.

AS BOY HUGHES WAS A SINGER

He Tells of Choir at Ocean Grove Forty Years Ago.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 21.—The Rev. Dr. Aaron E. Ballard, President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, announced today that Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for President, might visit Ocean Grove this Summer for the first time since he used to spend his boyhood vacations here.

A delegation from the association visited Mr. Hughes recently to invite him to Ocean Grove, and one of the visitors told of a chat he had with the nominee.

"Ocean Grove?" smiled Mr. Hughes, "why, I know the place well. When a boy I spent several Summers there. I remember the time I rowed a boat on Wesley Lake and was one of John R. Sweeney's singers when he led the auditorium choir about forty years ago."

Mr. Hughes recalled the names of religious leaders who were active in those days. He talked reminiscently of Ocean Grove and Asbury Park as the twin resorts were mentioned and reviewed the progress of their growth.

The Mr. Sweeney to whom Mr. Hughes referred is a resident of Chester, Penn. He led the choir in the old auditorium. Although Mr. Hughes didn't promise definitely that he would be able to visit Ocean Grove, members of the Camp Meeting Association entertain high hopes that he will come.

SAYS SISTER IS MARRIED.

Mrs. Stuart Advertised Wedding—He and Brother-in-law Denied.

An announcement of the marriage of Miss Gertrude A. Ryno of 3,853 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, to Dr. William Austin Tomes of 500 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, on Dec. 4, 1915, which appeared in a Brooklyn newspaper, was declared to be true yesterday by Mrs. L. R. Stuart of 411 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, a sister of the bride, who said she had put the announcement in the paper at the request of her sister. She said her sister was married to Dr. Tomes by the Rev. Harvey L. Wyatt, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Jersey City.

"My sister is 23 years old and Dr. Tomes is 50," she said, "and I do not understand why he refuses to confirm the marriage as he is reported to have done. My sister is not in the city now, but two of her friends witnessed the ceremony."

The Rev. Harvey L. Wyatt said yesterday he married Miss Ryno and Dr. Tomes in the study of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and the witnesses were Gaylord and Elizabeth Smith.

Dr. Tomes could not be found after the announcement appeared. His first wife got a separation on Jan. 6, 1910, and later obtained a divorce at Reno. They were married in 1886 and had three children.

MOOSE VOTE TODAY ON HUGHES QUESTION

Continued from Page 1.

and reconciliation, to see the entire Republican ticket, national and State, ratified by the Bull Moose.

On the other hand, those who stand with Mr. Perkins in the fight seem determined to check any attempt to indorse Judge Seabury for the Gubernatorial nomination. Progressives who are opposed to any such indorsement of the man who expects to be the Democratic nominee for Governor and who have looked into the situation believe that a motion to table any Seabury resolution that may be proposed could be carried, even though an attempt to vote down the resolution might not prove successful.

Favor Decision at Primaries.

Those opposed to the indorsement of Judge Seabury will make their fight on the ground that the question should be left for decision to the voters in the Progressive primaries. One of those who have stood most stanchly by the Perkins program said, in discussing the prospects of Seabury as contrasted with those of Governor Whitman at the hands of Progressive voters in this State:

"I should not think Governor Whitman would be foolish enough to try for a Progressive indorsement. There is not the slightest doubt that if both were to enter the Progressive primaries Seabury would beat Whitman two to one as the situation stands now."

Friends of Judge Seabury are laboring with incoming members of the Progressive State Committee. There is every indication tonight that by far the most bitter fight in the meeting tomorrow will be not over the indorsement of Mr. Hughes but in connection with the proposed move to block indorsement of Judge Seabury.

It may be stated tonight on good authority that the sentiment among the Progressive County Chairmen is overwhelmingly pro-Hughes. Five to one in favor of an indorsement for the Republican nominee was given this evening as a reliable estimate of how the local Bull Moose leaders would vote on the question at their meeting tomorrow forenoon, prior to the meeting of the State Committee. This, it is expected, will be used as a lever on the State Committee.

Another argument of which the friends of Mr. Hughes expect to make much is the result of a postcard poll taken among the enrolled Progressives in New York City by August F. Schwarzler, Progressive leader in the Bronx. The returns, tabulated by a firm of certified accountants, will be submitted to the meeting tomorrow, unless present plans miscarry. Just what they show could not be learned tonight.

Everybody who has been in a position to survey the situation voices the opinion tonight that the meeting tomorrow will develop one of the hottest political fights in years, in fight which may change entirely the trend of the Progressive Party in this State, and perhaps kill it outright.

Official List Unavailable.

To make the muddle worse, there is not in existence any accurate official list of the Progressive State Committee, either in the office of the Secretary of State or at the headquarters of the Progressive State Committee, many local organizations having failed to comply with the technical requirements of the law and file proper returns of committeemen chosen at the Spring primaries.

As a result, it is predicted that the right of many members to vote in the meeting of the State Committee may be questioned and fought over. The preliminary meeting of the County Chairmen is very largely with a view to straighten out the tangle that now exists in this respect before the State Committee goes into session.

The Progressive County Chairmen will meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow forenoon, the State Committee at 2 in the afternoon.

SPLIT IN CITY'S DELEGATION.

Perkins Is Not Expected to Attend Bull Moose Meeting.

It was perhaps the most discordant lot of delegates who ever represented New York City in a political gathering that left for Syracuse yesterday to attend the unofficial Progressive Convention in that city to decide whether the Empire State Bull Moose shall ratify the action of the Progressive National Committee in indorsing Charles E. Hughes for President, after Colonel Roosevelt declined the nomination.

The most striking feature of the departure was that George W. Perkins, leader of the Hughes faction of the Progressives, did not go to Syracuse. He was at his home up to a late hour last night, and it was said it was not expected that he would go to Syracuse. The Hughes faction, it was said, would be led by John W. McGrath. Although not all of the New York City members of the State Committee went to the convention, the absentees' proxies did, in the pockets of leaders of both factions.

The convention, according to departing delegates, will consider three propositions: First, the ratification of the indorsement of Hughes; second, whether the Progressives shall indorse Judge Samuel Seabury or Governor Whitman for Governor, and third, the proposal of John M. Parker, Progressive Vice Presidential nominee, to hold another Bull Moose National Convention.

Bainbridge Colby and New York County Chairman O'Connell were just as positive the Hughes faction were defeated as were the leaders of the Hughes faction that they would win at the Syracuse battleground. Mr. O'Connell asserted that with two exceptions the twenty-three New York County Committeemen were against the Hughes program. Perkins men said this would prove to be all wrong.

The Kings County delegation of twenty-two also was split wide open. Six were against Hughes, ten were for him and the rest were silent, with both sides claiming a majority of them. The Hughes forces in Kings believed they had played a trump card in the formation Thursday night of the Hughes Progressive League, which was led by Jesse Fuller, Jr., and William Hamlin Childs, who retired as County Chairman when the County Committee refused to ratify the action of the National Committee in indorsing Hughes.

August F. Schwarzler, Chairman of the Bronx County Progressive Committee, last night issued a statement in which he denied that Mr. Perkins had anything to do with a post-card canvass of the Progressives of New York City that he is making. In an interview published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday Mr. Colby said, in referring to the canvass being made by Mr. Schwarzler:

"I don't know how many committeemen Mr. Perkins has succeeded in rounding up. I see that he has brought in a firm of certified public accountants to certify the State of the Progressive mind and conscience in some of the boroughs of this city. I am not sure but that certified public accountants, with a sprinkling of cash registers, automatic weighing machines, and a phonograph or two would about meet the requirements of a Progressive National Committee, judging from the latter's recent performance."

In an affidavit sent to THE TIMES Mr. Schwarzler said:

"I wish to state that neither George W. Perkins nor any one directly or indirectly connected with him, or the National or State Committees, knew that the canvass was being made; that Mr. Perkins has never given money to me or to the County Committee since I have been Chairman. I am paying the cost of the canvass. I wish further to state that I hired Messrs. Jasper & Harrington, certified public accountants, and I shall pay the bill. There is no Steel Trust, Cash Register Trust, Phonograph Trust, or Weighing Machine Trust, connected directly or indirectly with paying these bills."

Mr. Schwarzler sent a letter to Mr. Colby last night in which he said:

"I am very much surprised to think that you, knowing me for seventeen years or more, should make a statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES insinuating that I was a dummy or tool for George W. Perkins, and I hope that you will retract what you have said in reference to me.

"I am sending you an affidavit in reference to the canvass and wish to state that in the last four years, since I have been Chairman, I paid at least 98 per cent. of the expenses of the Progressive Party in Bronx County, without any assistance from the National or State Committee, George W. Perkins or his friends. The total amount was in the neighborhood of $8,000. I wish further to state that the action of John J. O'Connell in trying to capture the State Committee in my county with seven Federal places is the only cause for this canvass. It was then I realized he was bluffing on the Seabury proposition and trying to put over Wilson."

HANLY NOMINATED BY PROHIBITIONISTS

Ex-Governor of Indiana Named for President and I. B. Landrith for Second Place.

SULZER GETS 181 VOTES

New Yorker Talks of Steam Roller Tactics at St. Paul, but Will Support the Ticket.

ST. PAUL, July 21.—The Prohibition National Convention which had been in session here since Wednesday morning adjourned this afternoon after nominating J. Frank Hanly, former Governor of Indiana, for President and Dr. Ira D. Landrith of Nashville, Tenn., for Vice President. Dr. Landrith's nomination was made unanimous after the other Vice Presidential candidates had withdrawn.

Hanly was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 440 votes to 181 for William Sulzer, former Governor of New York, his nearest contender.

The New York delegation cast 13 votes for Sulzer and 37 for Hanly.

The platform expresses opposition to the "wasteful military programs of the Democratic and Republican Parties," but favors "preparedness for peace." It suggests a "compact among nations to dismantle navies and disband armies," but until "such court and compact are established we pledge ourselves to maintain an effective army and navy and to provide coast defenses entirely adequate for national protection."

It also favors legislation to encourage the establishment of an adequate fleet of American merchant ships. It opposes war with Mexico, pledges aid to the protection of American lives, and favors use of force when necessary.

The platform, with only one change in the draft presented by the Resolutions Committee—the insertion of a plank declaring in favor of the initiative, the referendum, and the recall—was adopted early in the day's session.

The delegates were in a cheerful mood when the time for nominating speeches drew near, and as Sumner W. Haynes of Indiana concluded his speech nominating Mr. Hanly, after announcing his own withdrawal from the race, the Indiana delegation marched to the platform shouting and singing. Other State delegations followed, and a procession soon extended half way around the hall. Hats, coats, and banners were hurled in the air during the twelve-minute demonstration.

Chairman Robert Patton of Springfield then recognized Eugene Chafin, who nominated Mr. Sulzer. A fourminute demonstration followed. Several speakers asserted that Sulzer's nomination would mean the election of a Prohibition President and abolition of intoxicating liquors in this country. Sulzer forces made numerous efforts to evoke a popular demonstration, but each time were howled down by the Hanly adherents.

The turning point in the proceedings, in the opinion of Sulzer leaders, came during the nominating speeches when the New York delegation announced that it was ready "to stand as a unit behind the convention's nominee."

Francis E. Baldwin of the New York delegation arose and seconded the nomination of Mr. Hanly. After the roll call several States changed their votes and, as in most cases, increased Hanly's total.

Mr. Sulzer, who had remained at his hotel, later characterized the convention's action as a "steam roller victory," but Socialist member of the Assembly, who said he represented the organized workers of Schenectady; Mrs. Ella Reeves Bloor of the Anti-War Conferences of New York, and Nicholas Alelnekoff, a New York attorney, appearing in behalf of the Anti-Militarist Labor Conference.

DYE FACTORY FOR ILLINOIS.

Plant, to Begin Work Oct. 1, Will Manufacture Standard Colors.

QUINCY, Ill., July 21.—Within ten days work will begin on a dye factory in this city. The plant will be in operation by Oct. 1, and will manufacture all standard colors.

The plant, it is said, will be the only one manufacturing raw materials for dyes west of Buffalo.

CITY BREVITIES.

Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast have been invited to speak at a luncheon next Tuesday afternoon at the Reform Club, 9 South William Street, under the auspices of the League for Municipal Ownership and Operation in New York City.

Leon Suftiak, a window cleaner, of 18 West 116th Street, was killed yesterday by falling to the street from a window on the sixth floor of the office building at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street.

ACCUSES SUPT. RICHARDS.

Creditor Would Reopen Kass Bankruptcy, Charging State Banker Misrepresented.

Joseph Holland, one of the creditors of Abraham L. Kass, the bankrupt banker, whose three banks, one in Harlem, one on the lower east side, and one in Brooklyn, were taken over by the State Banking Department on Nov. 30, 1914, filed yesterday in the United States District Court in Brooklyn a petition to vacate the composition accepted by the depositors and creditors of Kass. The petition alleges the composition was accepted because incorrect statements as to the financial condition of the bankrupt were made by Eugene Lamb Richards, State Superintendent of Banks, who acted as temporary receiver, and Irving V. Scott, the Bank Examiner who had charge of the receivership.

The petition charges that Supt. Richards and Examiner Scott made a statement that the assets of the banker were greater than his liabilities and erroneously represented the financial condition of Kass as solvent. It further charges that "Supt. Richards and Examiner Scott represented to the creditors that Kass had complied with the demand of the State Superintendent of Banks that he invest an additional $100,000 in the business, whereas Kass had not complied with that demand, inasmuch as the investment of the additional sum had been fictitious, fraudulent, and insufficient." Mr. Holland asks that the bankruptcy proceedings be reinstated, the assets of the bankrupt be returned to him, and a receiver be appointed pending the outcome of the petition.

The composition provided for the immediate payment of 15 per cent, another 10 per cent. within sixty days, 20 per cent. within the first year, and the balance of 55 per cent. within two years to all the creditors.

At Supt. Richards's home it was said last night he was out of town, and Mr. Scott could not be reached.

MILITARY LAWS TO STAND.

Whitman Won't Call Extra Session to Consider Their Repeal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—Representatives of Socialist, Quaker, and labor organizations requested Governor Whitman today to call an extra session of the Legislature to consider the repeal of five military laws of recent enaction. The Governor refused the request.

Assemblyman Abraham Shiplacoff of the Twenty-third Kings District, and the only Socialist in the Legislature, admitted to the Governor that he did not know whether or not he voted for one of the five military bills. He said that he was recorded as favoring one of the bills. He also admitted that he did not know the purport of two of the other measures. This annoyed the Governor and he said with some warmth:

"You don't know what's in it, and that's all there is to it. You, a member of the Legislature, don't know whether you voted for or against one of the bills, don't know what is in another one, and yet you're here to ask the Governor to convene a special session of the Legislature to repeal these acts passed 'Without proper consideration.' I don't want to hear another word from you."

After an hour's talk the Governor closed the interview abruptly, because anti-militarists kept insisting that the Slater-Welsh act for the compulsory training of all school children was introducing militarism into the schools of the State.

Besides Mr. Shiplacoff, the speakers were Mrs. Edward Thomas of the State Committee opposed to Conscription; Benjamin H. Doane of the Society of Friends; Herbert Merrill, a former Socialist member of the Assembly, who said he represented the organized workers of Schenectady; Mrs. Ella Reeves Bloor of the Anti-War Conferences of New York, and Nicholas Alelnekoff, a New York attorney, appearing in behalf of the Anti-Militarist Labor Conference.

FIXES CHARITY ROW BLAME.

Wiretapping and Pamphlets Alone Responsible, Allen Says.

Neither the Catholic Church nor its institutions have sought to interfere with the work of the Department of Charities, nor has the city attempted to secularize the education in Catholic institutions or discriminate against Catholic institutions, according to the findings of William H. Allen, Director of the Institute for Public Service, who has made a careful study of the history of the controversy arising from the charities investigation.

Mr. Allen finds that the bitterness which now exists has been engendered by the wiretapping on priests for which Commissioner John A. Kingsbury and William H. Hotchkiss have been indicted, and by the pamphleteering indulged in by both sides over issues not directly connected with the attitude of the Catholic institutions or of the attitude of the city toward them.

In his conclusions, which are presented in ten counts, Mr. Allen finds that instead of trying to obstruct the administration of the Department of Charities the Catholics have answered all questions, opened their institutions to inspection, and freely admitted the city's power to regulate. On the other hand, he finds that the city has not been more rigorous with Catholic institutions than with those of other denominations.

"Much harm to New York's civic and religious work can be avoided," he says, "if the public keeps firmly in mind that differences between the present City Government and a handful of Catholic and non-Catholic officers are confined to wiretapping and to personalities, while the city and institutions are in complete agreement as to the city's responsibility for enforcing a high standard of physical welfare and instruction in all institutions receiving public charges."

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**Every Glass a Handful

MIDNIGHT SESSION OVER CLOAK STRIKE

Disputants Announce That the Struggle Is Likely to End Soon.

STRIKE BENEFITS STOP

Good Prospect That 45,000 Workers Will Return to Shops Next Week.

At midnight, after a two-day secret meeting of representatives of the Manufacturers' Association and the Cloakmakers' Union, it was announced by both sides that the end of the twelve weeks' industrial battle was near. There will be a formal conference of the settlement committees today to try to draft articles of agreement to be submitted to the strikers for acceptance. The following statement was issued:

Mr. Hillquit, on behalf of the union, and Messrs. Klein and Levy, on behalf of the association, announce that substantial progress has been made, and that if the same progress is continued, in their belief all differences will shortly be adjusted. There will be a joint meeting of the two full committees, consisting of fourteen members of the union and fourteen members of the association, today.

Both sides are desirous of avoiding a Federal investigation of the strike, and pressure is being brought on them by 1,000 buyers who are clamoring to place $50,000,000 worth of orders. The buyers are threatening to take their business away from New York if immediate steps are not taken by the manufacturers to protect them.

The union suspended the payment of strike benefits yesterday. It had been paying out about $65,000 a week. The official notification said that the strikers had agreed to forego the strike benefit "in order to give the union a free hand to carry on the strike to a successful finish." It can be authoritatively stated that the real reason was that the funds of the union are at a low ebb, and the leaders desire to be in a position to pay out large benefits next week in case the peace conferences fail. This is the first time in eight weeks the strikers have been left without any support.

At the conference last night the manufacturers were represented by E. J. Wile, President of the Manufacturers' Association; Jacob Rapoport, I. M. Getskay, I. M. Stern, and their attorneys, Louis S. Levy, of Stanchfield & Levy, and William Klein. The union was represented by Benjamin Schlesinger, its President; Jacob Halpern, George Wishnack, Jesse Greenberger, and Morris Hillquit, the union's counsel.

The one question on which the failure or success of the conference seemed to hang concerned the responsibility of the big manufacturer for the sub-manufacturer or contractor. The union demanded that the manufacturers be held responsible for the enforcement of the agreement it makes in the shops of the sub-manufacturer; the manufacturers replied that that was a matter to be settled between the union and the sub-manufacturer. There was also a question of hours, the union demanding a forty-eight hour week and the manufacturers offering a forty-nine-hour week as a compromise. This, however, will not be allowed to stand in the way of a settlement. The manufacturers are ready to grant a 6 per cent. increase in wages and the preferential union shop, and the union will give up its demand for the right to have a union official supervise the fixing of prices for piece work.

Whatever settlement is made will have to be submitted to a referendum vote of the strikers. The machinery for this, even to the placing of the ballot boxes in the strikers' hall, has all been arranged and will take only two days, the union officials say. Mr. Schlesinger refused to agree to the suggestion that the strikers go back to work on a truce, leaving the differences to be adjusted. He said they would not go back until a final settlement is reached.

The Mutual Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association sent a letter yesterday to Allan Robinson, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, asking that something be done to remedy the condition of the members' business.

"It is hardly necessary to remind you," the letter said, "that we did not lock out our workpeople but that, on the contrary, we were struck against by the union. The union has attempted to injure us because it was enraged at the protective association. We feel that at least as much effort should be made to cause the union to meet us in conference as was made to induce the protective association to meet the union."

A citizens' committee of Essex County, N. J., has undertaken to raise $10,000 today through a tag day in Newark to aid the striking garment workers. Small American flags will be used to tag contributors by the 250 collectors. A total of $674 was contributed yesterday toward the fund.

Robert W. Bruere, adviser to the union, said last night that $10,000 a week had been promised for the support of the strikers. An effort will be made to have the labor organizations increase their contributions of $40,000 a week if the strike should go on. The union treasury is about exhausted.

GOVERNMENT WILL WAIT.

Labor Secretary Expects Disputants to End Garment Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, who returned to Washington from Buffalo today to find on his desk the petition of New York professional and business men that the Federal Government make an effort to adjust the strike of the New York garment workers through conciliation or arbitration, decided to defer action in the matter until an opportunity had been given to the strikers and their employers to settle their differences themselves.

Secretary Wilson said he had received authoritative information that the two sides were approaching an agreement, and the Government might not find it necessary to take a hand in the adjustment. This information was laid before President Wilson and the Cabinet today.

PLAN ENTENTE IN SOUTH.

Meeting in Buenos Aires for Economic Alliance Between Republics.

BUENOS AIRES, July 21.—A conference was held here yesterday to consider a project for economic rapprochement among South American countries. It was attended by Frederick J. Stimson, the American Ambassador; Ruy Barbosa, the Brazilian Minister; the Argentine Foreign Minister and several former Cabinet members.

The Brazilian Ambassador addressed the conference, saying that Brazil and Argentina should read a lesson in what has been accomplished by the alliance between Great Britain and France.

URGE INSURANCE STRIKE.

Leaders Would Have Prudential Men Retaliate if Any Are Discharged.

About 125 Prudential Insurance Company agents of Newark, Elizabeth, Harrison, and other places in New Jersey met in Newark Thursday night and listened to several hours' talk on organization by labor agitators and agents of the company in other cities, who have been active in the formation of unions.

Joseph Klein presided, and the chief address was made by C. O. Pratt of Philadelphia, who participated a short time ago in an unsuccessful effort to unionize Newark trolley men. He said Prudential agents in Philadelphia and other cities are pledged to stand by whatever the Newark agents do.

Other speakers were Harry Lumpkin, Charles E. Garfinkle, Harry M. Shapiro, Alexander Gilbert, and George F. Brown of New York; Thomas Keefe of Jersey City, and Morris Saphierstein of Hoboken. The men were urged to strike on Monday if the Prudential discharged any men for participation in the union movement, but not to strike unless the company took that action.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—A committee of Prudential Insurance Company agents appointed at a Brooklyn protest meeting last night to wait on the State Insurance Superintendent and lay their case before him had a conference with Supt. Phillips and Deputies Lincoln and Appleton today. They said the company had threatened to dismiss thirty agents on Monday, and on June 3 had issued an order compelling the men not only to cover policies which lapsed by getting new policies without commission, but also requiring them to furnish new policies without commissions.

GIRLS FINED FOR BEGGING.

Were Soliciting for Nursery in Front of the Hotel Astor.

Detectives Dunnigan and Durning of the Mendicant Squad arrested Jennie Keeper, 19 years old, of 343 West Nineteenth Street, and Lucy Senn, also 19, of 244 West Twenty-fourth Street, in front of the Hotel Astor last evening, and took them to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where they were charged with violating the ordinance forbidding the soliciting of alms.

According to the detectives, the girls, who carried small tin boxes, were accosting pedestrians and asking that coins be deposited, pointing to a sign on the boxes which said the money was for the benefit of the Mothers' Day Nursery Fund.

When the young women were arraigned in the Women's Night Court Magistrate Frothingham, after hearing the testimony of the two detectives, found them guilty and imposed fines of $2 each, which were paid.

The Magistrate reprimanded them, and said they were just as guilty as though seeking alms on the street for themselves, as they acknowledged they received 25 per cent. of their collections. He also ordered their fingerprints recorded and warned them that if arrested again they would be dealt with more severely.

FERRY MEN STRIKE IN BUSY RUSH HOUR

Commuters from Communipaw Delayed on Morning Trips to Work in City.

SERVICE RESUMED BY NOON

Jersey Central Refuses to Reinstate Man Whose Dismissal Started the Trouble.

While the rush was at its height, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and thousands were pouring into New York on their way to business, 145 oilers, deckhands, and firemen employed on the New Jersey Central Railway ferryboats struck work, and tied up traffic between Communipaw and Liberty Street and West Twenty-third Street.

Directly the action of the men became known at the railroad's executive offices, 143 Liberty Street, the Jersey City police were notified, and men were detailed to keep order at the ferryhouse at Communipaw. Calls were sent out by the officials for the reserve men at their homes, and by 10 o'clock the boats were all running again on schedule. The company managed to keep two boats running all the time, and the delay did not amount to more than twenty minutes, it was said.

Commuters were compelled to wait for the ferryboats, because Communipaw is separated from Jersey City proper by the Morris Canal Basin, and the only way to cross is by rowboats, which could take only a few persons at a time.

An official of the Harbor Boatmen's Union, at Duane and West Streets, said the strike was caused because the Jersey Central had dismissed an employe because he was a prominent member of the union and had assisted in forming the recently organized ferry employes branch of the union.

After C. L. Hollis, the Marine Superintendent of the company, had got the reserves out to work on the boats President Besler went to Jersey City and addressed the strikers in the immigrant building belonging to the company. Mr. Besler told the fifty men present that he understood their action was taken out of sympathy for an oiler who had been summarily discharged, and then said: "Your positions are waiting for you. This is a happy family. You men are treated as well as this company knows how to treat you, but the company will not reinstate the man whom it discharged for good reasons; you may depend on that."

The men, many of whom had been in the employ of the Jersey Central for years, listened to what Mr. Besler had to say and returned to their duties just before noon.

The company operates seven ferryboats, four running between Liberty Street and Communipaw and three between West Twenty-third Street and Communipaw.

GERMAN TRADE PROBLEMS.

Outlook After War Discussed by Press—Prof. Troeltsch's Views.

THE HAGUE, July 21.—Problems in connection with the reorganization of Germany's trade after the war are already causing much discussion. The Vorwaerts says experience has shown that protective tariffs have in no wise enabled German agriculture to supply the population with sufficient food and that the highest economists recognize the necessity to completely revise the tariff laws.

The Kreuzzeitung, on the other hand, clamors for a still higher tariff wall, arguing that Germany with a higher tariff will be helped to become self-supporting. This the Vorwaerts calls nonsense, saying that nobody seriously expects the demand for cotton to vanish or that the Germans henceforth will be clad exclusively in linen or wool. This newspaper also says that Germany will never be able to produce sufficient grain, fodder, meat, and fat.

In a technical periodical published in Essen Professor Walter Troeltsch of Marburg University contributes an article on industrial cartels, which he describes as sheet anchors in the severe dislocation caused by the war. Professor Troeltsch predicts a further expansion of the cartel system after the war.

"We shall have to face a long period of diminished purchasing power, combined with higher costs of production, owing to dearer raw materials, and also higher taxes and higher wages," says Professor Troeltsch. "This will compel industries to work in closer combination."

The writer foresees the creation of powerful purchasing syndicates in close touch with the Imperial Government.

FRENCH BAN ON IMPORTS.

Metals and Various Articles Controlled by Government.

PARIS, July 21.—The Government today issued another decree prohibiting the further importation, except for Government account, of certain foreign products. Prominent in the list of prohibited articles are platinum, aluminium, iron, steel, pure copper, lead, tin, zinc, nickel, mercury, antimony, and unmentioned minerals, and also a great variety of iron and steel, including tool steel, steel rails, wire, pig iron, hoops, cables, railroad, street car, or wagon wheels, hubs, tires, axles, and many sorts of wood chemically or otherwise treated, including paving blocks, stakes, and charcoal.

The decree permits the landing of shipments made before July 18, the day President Poincaré signed the decree. Exceptions to the order may be made by the Minister of War with the consent of the Government Commission on Woods and Metals, and by an interministerial order, that is, by the Premier and the Ministers concerned, namely, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War, Commerce, Finance, Interior, Navy, and Public Works.

TWO SHOT IN FIGHT IN BROOKLYN STREET

Unidentified Man Killed and Innocent Bystander Seriously Injured.

FINGER PRINTS GIVE CLUE

Left on Soda Water Glasses in Drug Store, Where Assailants Appeared Friendly.

Max Herman of 492 East 170th Street, Manhattan, was standing in front of the house at 294 Grand Street, Williamsburg, a few minutes before midnight, saying good-bye to the three Hyet sisters—Misses Elizabeth, Sarah, and Celia—when two men walked out of the candy store of Nicholas Chapagas, across the street at 395 Grand Street, and began shooting at one another.

The four turned at the noise of the shots and saw one of the men fall. As he fell, Herman groaned and sank to the sidewalk, hit by a stray bullet.

The screams of the girls attracted the attention of Patrolmen Duffner and Brody of the Bedford Avenue Station, and with Isaac Sussman, a member of the Home Defense League, they started after one of the two men who had run away, leaving the other lying on the sidewalk. The fugitive ran down Grand Street to Rodney, and, jumping over a fence, made his escape.

The man who had fallen to the sidewalk and let by the bullet which struck Herman was dead, with five bullet wounds. An ambulance was called from the Williamsburg Hospital. When it arrived Ambulance Surgeon Feller said any of the five wounds the man had received would have killed him. Herman was taken to the hospital, where it was found his condition was serious. He had been shot through the abdomen, and is not expected to live.

Witnesses said that the two men had been drinking soda water in Chapagas's store and as soon as they walked out had entered into an argument which led to the shooting. The body of the victim was taken to the Bedford Avenue Police Station, where up to a late hour this morning it had not been identified.

The police found that the glasses the two men had used at the soda fountain had not been washed and impressions of the finger prints on them were taken.

The Misses Hyet said that Herman had started to leave for home a few moments before they had detained him in conversation. They said they could see plainly across the street to the brightly-lighted store. According to them, the shooting began almost as soon as the two men, who had acted very friendly in the store, reached the pavement. Miss Celia Hyet said that after the man who was killed had fallen his assailant continued to fire bullets into his body.

The police found two revolvers on the street in front of the door of the store.

M. SWERSKY MAY BE FREED

Governor Commutes Sentence of Man in Horse Poisoning Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—Max Swersky, serving a sentence in Sing Sing, will go before the Parole Board when it meets at the prison in the near future, Governor Whitman today having commuted his sentence to six months and 13 days minimum, and three years and eight months maximum.

Swersky was convicted in connection with the horse poisonings in New York in 1914, and was sentenced Jan. 21 of that year to a term of one year and nine months minimum and three years and eight month maximum. Swersky was held for four months in the Tombs before he began serving his sentence.

Governor Whitman granted a hearing this afternoon on the application for commutation of sentence approved by Dr. Magnes, Chairman of the Kehillah; former Warden Kirchwey of Sing Sing, Commissioner Joseph Barondes; ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Harry W. Newburgher, and the Rev. Dr. J. Buehler, the Jewish Chaplain in Sing Sing.

Judge Aaron J. Levy, Dr. Buehler, Commissioner Barondes, and Mr. Newburgher told the Governor that every Jewish organization in New York, as well as gentile societies, favored the pardoning of the unfortunate man. Messrs. Barondes and Newburgher gave the Governor their word of honor that if he would extend Executive clemency they would see to it that Swersky did not become a public charge. It was upon this assurance that the Governor commuted his sentence.

PRINTING CONVENTION ENDS

Adopts Resolution for Uniformity of School Textbooks.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 21.—The final session of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York State here today adopted resolutions against a State printing office and a resolution urging a uniformity of school textbooks. The latter was adopted after a hot debate over the Rockefeller foundation funds. Another resolution introduced attacked the Rockefeller and Sage foundations for attempting to control education and entrammel the children of working people.

A resolution against a system of compulsory health insurance for certain classes also was adopted.

CAR STRIKE ORDERED IN YONKERS TODAY

Trolley Men Tell Mayor Lennon Arbitration Must Come Before 5 A. M.

COMPANY REFUSES DEMANDS

Westchester Road Also Involved, and General Manager Wheeler Says It Won't Yield.

Leslie Sutherland, Vice President and General Manager of the Yonkers Railroad Company, told Mayor Lennon of Yonkers last night that the corporation would not accede to the demands of the trolley men.

"That means we strike," stated one of the trolleymen leaders. The strike order provided for the men to suspend work upon turning their cars into the barns.

Only two of the lines, South Broadway and Mount Vernon, run all night, while the other lines stop at 2 o'clock A. M. Those that run all night turn their cars in at 5 o'clock A. M.

William B. Wheeler, General Manager of the Westchester Electric Railroad Company, said last night his company had no intention of yielding to the men's demands. Wheeler refused to say whether the company would be willing to arbitrate the matter with the co-operation of Mayor Lennon.

Mayor Lennon made an appeal for a postponement of the strike and received this letter from the men:

"We cannot see that any good will come out of another meeting looking toward a settlement unless we have definite assurance that the companies will satisfactorily adjust this dispute or agree to arbitrate as per our request on several occasions to them by Saturday morning at 5 A. M., July 22. Failing to receive a favorable reply from the companies, suspension of work will take place at the time stated."

The trolleymen of the Yonkers company, along with the motormen and conductors of the Westchester company, made two demands upon their employers—an increase of 5 cents an hour in their wages and a new wage scale. They have had to work five years before getting their maximum pay, 30 cents an hour. They want the maximum wage paid after one year's employment.

HAVANA STRIKE ENDED.

Trouble Cost Commerce of the City $100,000, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 21.—Havana's cartmen's strike, which, it is estimated, cost Havana commerce more than $100,000, ended today, with the Havana Port and Docks Company yielding the point at issue. Work began again today.

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Harpers for August

ON EVERY NEWS-STAND

FIGHT WIDENS ON TRADE BLACKLIST

Continued from Page 1.

the eighty firms and individuals whose names appear on the blacklist as published were represented. Those present related in detail, it was said, their particular grievances, and some of the stories told, said one of those who attended, would "make mighty interesting reading."

Although the names of those who attended the meeting were withheld it is known that among those present were E. Steemann, Jr., of Brasch & Rothenstein, customs brokers and forwarders of 32 Broadway; Dr. Leopold Perutz of Schenker & Co., international shipping agents and forwarders, of 11 Battery Place; representatives of Marx Maier, 200 Fifth Avenue; of Hasenclever & Co., 24 State Street, and of Schutte, Bunemann & Co., 15 William Street. Maurice B. Blumenthal and D. B. Blumenthal, lawyers, of 35 Nassau Street, were present as counsel.

No Settled Plan Yet.

At the close of the meeting D. W. Blumenthal said that it had been agreed by those who attended the protest meeting not to make any detailed public statement until the permanent organization of those on the blacklist had been effected which he said would be early next week. Mr. Blumenthal said that the firms and individuals who had come under the trade ban of Great Britain intended to put up a vigorous fight for their rights as American citizens and tradesmen, but that he was not prepared to state what lines the fight would follow. Details, he added, would be forthcoming in the next few days.

One of the most prominent of the men whose names appear on the blacklist said yesterday that he had been prepared for the British announcement for months past. He said that he knew of several new firms which had been recently organized ostensibly for the purpose of taking over some of the trade that it was anticipated those on the blacklist would lose. In nearly every one of these firms, he added, Englishmen were interested. He refused to name the firms he had in mind.

"Let me tell you a little story which I happen to know all about," said this man, "which goes far to show how the Allies are working to drive Germans out of business in all parts of the world. There is a certain firm in New York which until recently included among its partners a man who was not on the best of terms with the other partners. Some months ago there arrived an Englishman who sought this man out and had a heart-to-heart talk with him. He asked the man if it was true that he was dissatisfied and would like to get out of the firm with which he was connected. The man was surprised to find out that the Englishman knew so much about his business affairs, and when he asked how the information had been secured the Englishman produced copies of many letters that the man had written to business connections on the other side. To make a long story short that man and the Englishman are now doing business, and the man I have in mind is not on any blacklist."

It was said yesterday that nearly all of the firms and individuals on the British blacklist have filed protests with the State Department in Washington, and that in most instances these protests tell in detail the story of the grievances of each victim of the British Order in Council. Up to the present no joint protests have been made, it was said yesterday, but they will go forward in the course of the next few days.

It was reported yesterday that the Merchants' Association was to take up the matter of the blacklist, but this could not be verified. At the office of the association it was said that S. C. Mead, the Secretary, was in Washington, and that until his return probably no statement in the matter would be forthcoming. Neither has the New York Chamber of Commerce taken any action up to the present time, although it is reported that body will probably take action of some sort in the matter.

One of the strange things in the blacklist is the fact that among those named by the British Government is the firm of Maclaren & Gentles, brokers with offices in the Produce Exchange. The firm is entirely unable to account for its inclusion in the list, it is said, and a vigorous protest will be made to the State Department in its behalf. Robert B. Gentles, one of the members of this firm, is a Scotsman and a soldier in the British service, and is now recovering from his wounds in an English hospital. He is an American citizen and went to the front with the Canadian contingent. Gentles & Maclaren are the New York agents of Bunge & Co., importers and exporters of Buenos Aires, which is a Belgian firm.

Thinks Treaty Covers This Case.

John D. Gluck, Chairman of the Defense Reports Committee, gave out the following statement yesterday:

"Many shippers have communicated with the Defense Reports Committee concerning the act of the British Government with reference to blacklisting eighty-two American firms.

"The question in the main is—can the Collector of Customs afford any relief and is the refusal of steamship companies to take freight from shippers within the jurisprudence of the Collector of the port of clearance?

"The Collector of Customs has absolutely no jurisprudence, notwithstanding the fact that all steamship companies owe a duty to the public in return for the port facilities offered them by the public. The shippers' remedy is not through the Collector of Customs, it is a matter of commerce regulation and I am not so sure it is not covered by treaty.

"The clearance of a vessel from any port of the United States is covered in part by the revised statutes No. 4,197. It merely provides that the master or person having the charge or command of any vessel bound to a foreign port shall deliver to the Collector of Customs of the district a manifest of all of the cargo on board. Revised statute No. 4,200 provides for a true manifest of a ship's cargo and to state under oath the ports to which the vessel is bound. Further than this, in so far as the firms which are blacklisted are concerned, the Collector can do nothing, absolutely nothing, and it is a waste of time to make application for relief.

"It is possible that the British Government has got wind of freight movements through the unofficial mail."

By unofficial mail, Mr. Gluck explained that it was customary at the last minute to deliver special letters to the Captain which were too late for the official mail or for other reasons were given in charge of the Captains. Of late, it has been hinted, large parcels of mail have been handed to Captains at the last minute. Shippers on this side, exporting via British bottoms, have been encouraged by agents here representing the British Government, so it is said, to send their mails—letters of advice—by the Captains. Such a means would afford a splendid opportunity for a thorough search for evidence.

Mr. Gluck further explained that this is one thing the Collector of Customs could and should stop. He said:

"It lies within his jurisprudence under the act of Feb. 10, 1823, R. S. 3087, to exact an oath from the master of a vessel departing for a foreign port, as a condition of clearance, that the master has not received on board and will not receive or convey any letter or packet not regularly received from the Post Office. I advise shippers to discontinue this practice and use the medium of Uncle Sam. I advise all to get on the American merchant marine band wagon, whether it be Government owned vessels, subsidy, discriminating duty, or what not. What a helpless maritime community we are!"

TEUTONS ATTACK WILSON.

Protest Against "Wavering Policy" in Matter of Blacklist.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Teutonic Sons of America are considerably incensed at the publication by the British Government of the "blacklist" of American firms, mainly of German origin, whereby British subjects are prohibited from trading with them under the Trading with the Enemy act. Curiously enough, the Teutonic Sons attach blame for the action of the British Government upon President Wilson, whom in a lengthy communication they accuse of "wavering."

The letter to President Wilson reads in part as follows:

"Mr. President: The National Council of the Order of the Teutonic Sons of America in executive session assembled, resolved to protest against the wavering policy of your Excellency's Administration with regard to the recently announced boycotting of American business by the British Government.

"Newspaper reports state that 'nothing will probably be done until Congress reconvenes in December.'

"Mr. President, we protest against this procrastination, and we demand immediate action in this matter, which is of the most vital importance to the commercial life of our nation, if not to the honor and dignity of our Government. Britain has been permitted to seize, search, and steal American mails for many months, with but feeble and unheeded protests on the part of our Government. This seizing, searching, and stealing of American correspondence has given into the hands of the British Board of Trade information and trade secrets of American merchants, and has enabled the British Government to compile its blacklist of American firms.

"Your Secretary of State and your Secretary of Commerce are quoted as saying that 'nothing can be done about it at this time.' They know no way out of the difficulty and will require a 'reasonable time for minute investigation and careful consideration.'

"Such utterances are unworthy of American statesmen who claim sincerity of intention and honesty of purpose, because it is most evident to every intelligent mind that an embargo on munitions and provisions would soon bring to terms the vandal of nations, against whom your illustrious predecessor, Thomas Jefferson, warned in the words that 'In spite of treaties, England is still our enemy.'

"Mr. President, this protest, coming as it does from us, who have been and are yet being decried as 'hyphenats' and 'traitors to America,' might find no favor with you and receive no attention whatsoever.

"Nevertheless, we are making this protest; we are suggesting the embargo as the most potent weapon we have in the hands of every American President who finds himself confronted by British arrogance and European aggression against the rights of American sovereignty and against the privileges of American commerce, and we demand immediate action because we feel that by doing so we are performing our duty as behooves every American citizen who loves his country and is unwilling to see its ideals shattered, its traditions, its very life, sacrificed unnecessarily on the altar of shameful submission to criminal foreign dictation."

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$6.00 Flannel Trousers at $4.50 of Heavy White Flannel

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Khaki & Duck Trousers $1.00 & $1.50

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HERZOG REJOINS M'GRAW'S FORCES AND DRIVES OUT THE HIT THAT WINS GAME FOR GIANTS

HERZOG BACK, HITS IN WINNING RUN

A Giant Again, He Produces the Single Which Scores Burns and Beats Cubs.

TESREAU HAS MUCH STEAM

Puzzles the Chicago Batsmen and Registers the Other Run of the 2 to 1 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21.—Reinforced by Charles Herzog, the Giants played a brisk game of ball today and won from the Cubs by 2 to 1. They had to play with precision in the field to make their two runs suffice, and they did so. Their playing was bristling with cleverness.

They did not hit hard, but with enough concentration and timeliness to win, and they had capable pitching from Tesreau. Tes owed the team a good game, and produced one. Jeff had steam for a change and a dart to his moist ball which he delivered with even effectiveness.

McGraw assigned Herzog to short field, which district he will guard until Fletcher is able to play again, when he will go to third base. Herzog rendered valuable service. The Giants won by a one-run margin, and Herzog batted in their second run. He resumed his career as a Giant with no abatement of his zeal and earnestness, and was as much at home as if he never had ceased to be a Giant. He chirped to the other players, had the infield keyed up to the state of unflagging alertness which was needed to win the game, and advised the outfielders how to play for different batters.

Herzog Full of Pep.

His pep was unbounded and he took occasion to pat Benny Kauff on the back and say a cheering word to that celebrated youth, who was having a poor afternoon with the stick and feeling bad about it. Herzog was up and doing at the bat and in the field and took vigorous exception to the umpire's ruling when he was thrown out at the plate on a close play.

The Cubs' fielding was as spotless as the Giants' and added to the attractiveness of the game. The Giants had a sufficient margin of base hits to win. They got the bang of Packard's pitching in the fifth inning and kept at him for a winning lead.

Lavender had their measure, but with a defense which did not waver they made two runs sufficient. Burns with a hit and Herzog with a walk were on bases in the first inning, but Holke forced Herzog, and then Kauff left two men stranded by striking out. Benny was unable to produce at the bat. Every time he came up there was a man on base, but twice he struck out and twice he flied impotently.

Tesreau passed Wortman, the first man who faced him. Flack sacrificed, Williams flied to Robertson and the great Zimmerman succumbed to Tesreau's wiles. Zim became fretful because a ball zipped close to his head and made him dodge and while he was still unsteady about it Tesreau combed the plate with the third strike.

Tesreau Scores First Run.

Steadfast fielding and a slim batting output rolled up the zeros rapidly for four innings. It was Tesreau who took the initiative in run getting. With a discriminating eye he waited for four balls in the fifth inning. Tesreau is no slow runner for so huge a man, and he lurged to third heavily enough, but with great rapidity when Burns singled to centre. That ponderous but speedy base running exhibition helped a heap, for it allowed Burns to reach second on the throw that kept Flack's head off Jeff. A long fly by Doyle to Williams sent Tesreau to the plate and Burns to third. Herzog shot a single over short and scored Burns.

Only in the seventh inning did the Cubs make two hits off Tesreau. Saier opened with a double to the right field barrier, which would have been a home run but for the superimposed wire screen. Zeider singled through Lobert and Saier came in, but Zeider tried to stretch his hit and Burns threw him out.

Zeider was identified closely with another play which helped the Giants. Schulte was on third in the second of the nine with one out. Tinker ordered a squeeze play. Schulte dashed in, Zelder missed fire, and Rariden greeted Schulte cordially with the mask.

Zimmerman opened the ninth, and the unexpected happened. Heine hit the ball with all the terrific power of which he sometimes is capable. It left a trail of smoke as it hit the ground at Tesreau's feet. It bounded into the air from one of Tesreau's feet, looped lightly to Herzog, and Heine was thrown out. It was tough luck for him, and with Tesreau grinning at him he went to the bench and bit a few nails in two. Herzog snatched Schulte's grounder and threw him out. Tesreau walked Saier rather than give Deal something he liked, and Zelder tapped a fly to Herzog. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PoA
Burns,lf	5	1	3	2 0
Doyle,2b	3	0	0	2 5
Herzog,ss	2	0	1	3 2
Robinson,rf	4	0	1	1 0
Kauff,cf	4	0	0	1 1
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	9 1
Lobert,3b	3	0	1	2 2
Rariden,c	4	0	0	5 4
Tesreau,p	3	1	1	2 1
Total	32	2	3	27 15

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PoA
Wortman,as	3	0	1	3 2
Flack,rf	3	0	0	2 0
Williams,cf	3	0	1	2 0
Zim'man,2b	4	0	0	0 4
Schulte,lf	4	0	1	4 0
Saier,1b	3	1	1	9 0
Zeider,3b	3	0	1	1 2
Fischer,c	3	0	0	7 1
Packard,p	1	0	0	2 0
Pfeender,p	1	0	0	0 0
aMann	1	0	1	0 0
Total	32	1	6	27 12

a-Batted for Packard in fifth inning.

Error—Wortman.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Two-base hits—Wortman, Schulte, Williams, Saier. Stolen bases—Burns, Robertson, (2,) Herzog, Wortman. Sacrifice hit—Flack. Sacrifice fly—Doyle. Double plays—Flack and Fischer; Zimmerman, Wortman, and Saier. Left on bases—New York, 8; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off Packard, 2; off Lavender, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Tesreau, 6 hits, 1 run in nine innings; off Packard, 6 hits, 2 runs in five innings; off Lavender, 2 hits, no runs in four innings. Struck out—By Tesreau, 4; by Packard, 2; by Lavender, 3. Wild pitch—Tesreau. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Pirates Get Two New Pitchers.

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—Two pitchers were today added to the roster of the Pittsburgh baseball club, J. E. Coffindafer and Paul Carpenter of the Chillicothe club of the Ohio State League, which disbanded yesterday.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

			R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0 1	0 0 3	0 0	—5 10 4
Baltimore	0	0 0	0 0 2	0 2 0	—4 9 2

AT BUFFALO.

			R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1 0	2 0 0	1 2	—6 9 1
Montreal	0	0 0	1 0 0	0 0	—1 7 5

Richmond at Providence—Postponed; rain.
Toronto at Rochester—Postponed; wet grounds.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Buffalo	43	34	.558
Providence	43	36	.544
Toronto	39	34	.534
Montreal	42	37	.532
Baltimore	43	39	.524
Richmond	37	39	.487
Newark	34	46	.425
Rochester	29	45	.392

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Baltimore at Newark.
Richmond at Providence.
Montreal at Buffalo.
Toronto at Rochester. (two games.)

BASEBALL TO-DAY. Two games; first game 1.30 P. M. New York Americans vs. St. Louis. Polo Grounds. Admission 50 cents.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Postponed; wet grounds.)
Detroit at Boston.
(Postponed; rain.)
Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago, 7; Washington, 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Chicago, 1.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
(Called end of third inning; rain.)
Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 4.
(Ten innings.)
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	50	36	.581
Boston	48	36	.571
Cleveland	49	38	.563
Chicago	46	39	.541
Washington	46	40	.535
Detroit	45	42	.517
St. Louis	37	48	.436
Philadelphia	19	61	.237

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	46	32	.590
Boston	43	33	.560
Philadelphia	43	34	.558
New York	39	40	.494
Pittsburgh	37	40	.481
Chicago	40	45	.471
St. Louis	40	47	.460
Cincinnati	35	51	.407

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:30 P. M.)
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

BRAVES COME FROM REAR.

Find Ames for Three Smashes in Eighth and Beat Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Ames weakened in the eighth inning here today and was pounded for a home run, a triple, and a single, which gave Boston two runs and the game, 4 to 3. Tyler was hit hard and Hughes pitched the last two innings. Hornsby's home run is credited with being the longest hit ever made at the St. Louis park. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PoA
Maranville,ss	3	1	2	1 5
Evers,2b	4	0	1	0 3
Wilhoit,rf	3	1	1	1 0
Maggert,lf	3	1	2	1 1
Konetchy,1b	4	0	1	14 4
J. C. Smith, lb	4	0	1	0 2
Snodgr'ss,cf	3	0	0	2 0
Gowdy,c	4	0	0	8 2
Tyler,p	3	1	1	0 1
Hughes,p	1	0	0	0 0
Schorch	1	0	0	0 0
Total	32	4	9	27 18

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PoA
Bescher,lf	3	0	0	2 0
Beck,3b	3	0	0	2 3
Long,rf	4	0	1	1 1
Miller,1b	4	0	1	15 0
Hornsby,ss	4	1	2	2 9
Wilson,cf	4	1	0	1 0
Smith,c	2	1	0	5 1
Ames,p	3	0	0	0 2
Betzel,2b	3	0	2	1 3
Williams,p	0	0	0	0 0
aSmith	1	0	0	0 0
bCorhan	1	0	0	0 0
Total	32	3	6	27 19

a-Batted for Betzel in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Williams in ninth inning.
Errors—Gowdy, Gonzales, Betzel.

Boston	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—3

Two-base hits—Maranville, J. C. Smith, Gonzales. Three-base hits—Betzel, Maranville. Home runs—Hornsby, Tyler. Stolen bases—Maranville, Bescher. Sacrifice hit—Magee. Double plays—Hornsby and Miller; Evers, Maranville, and Konetchy; Gowdy and Konetchy; Hornsby, Betzel, and Miller. Left on bases—Boston, 5; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Tyler, 2; off Ames, 2; off Williams, 1; off Hughes, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Tyler, 8 hits, 3 runs in seven innings; off Hughes, no hits, no runs in two innings; off Ames, 9 hits, 4 runs in seven innings, (none out in eighth;) off Williams, no hits, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Tyler, 5; by Ames, 2; by Hughes, 2; by Williams, 1. Time of game—Two hours and sixteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

INDIANS GROUP THEIR HITS.

Cluster Safeties in Three Innings and Beat Athletics Easily.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Cleveland bunched nine of its twelve hits off Nabors in three innings today and won from Philadelphia 7 to 2. Gandil led at the bat with three singles in four times up. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PoA
Graney,lf	5	0	1	1 0
Wamb'g's,ss	4	0	2	4 6
Speaker,cf	4	0	2	0 0
Roth,rf	5	1	1	2 0
Gandil,1b	4	3	3	10 1
Chapm'n,2b	4	1	1	1 4
Howard,2b	3	1	0	4 1
Daly,c	4	1	2	4 0
Coumbe,p	4	0	0	1 3
Total	36	7	12	27 15

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PoA
Witt,ss	3	0	0	3 3
Walsh,rf	2	0	0	2 0
Strunk,cf,lf	4	0	1	1 0
Lajoie,2b	4	1	1	2 4
McInnis,1b	4	1	2	10 1
King,lf,3b	4	0	0	2 0
McElw'e,3b	1	0	0	1 0
Mitterl'g,cf	3	0	0	1 0
Meyer,c	1	0	0	2 0
Carroll,c	2	0	1	4 2
Nabors,p	3	0	0	0 4
Total	31	2	7	27 14

Errors—Witt, Meyer, Nabors.

Cleveland	0	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hit—McInnis. Stolen bases—Speaker, Roth, Lajoie, (2.) Struck out—By Coumbe, 5; by Nabors, 4. Double plays—Coumbe, Wambsgans and Gandil; Witt, Lajoie and McInnis; McInnis and Witt. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coumbe, 3; off Nabors, 3. Earned runs—Off Coumbe, 2; off Nabors, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Nabors, (Howard.) Wild pitch—Nabors. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

BLUNDERS BEAT SENATORS.

They Pound Ball Furiously, but Errors Give White Sox Victory.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Washington pounded Scott for seventeen hits today, but was beaten by Chicago 7 to 5 because of five costly errors. In the ninth inning, with two Washington runs over, two on bases, one out, and two runs needed to tie, Cicotte relieved Scott. He passed Gharrity, filling the bases, but pop flies by Henry and McBride ended the game. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PoA
Murphy,rf	4	1	0	0 0
Weaver,3b	5	1	2	2 2
E.Collins,2b	1	1	1	3 3
Jackson,lf	5	0	1	1 0
Fournier,1b	4	0	1	11 1
Felsch,cf	5	1	3	2 0
Perry,ss	5	1	3	1 3
Schalk,c	5	1	0	7 2
Scott,p	2	0	0	0 2
Cicotte,p	0	0	0	0 0
Total	36	7	12	27 14

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PoA
Moeller,lf	5	1	1	3 4 1
Foster,2b	5	2	2	5 2 3
Milan,cf	3	0	0	3 2 0
Rice,rf	5	0	1	1 0 1
Shanks,3b	5	0	2	3 1 1
Gharrity,1b	4	0	3	8 0 0
Henry,c	5	0	0	3 2 2
McBride,ss	5	1	1	2 2 0
Dumont,p	0	0	0	0 0 1
Ayers,p	1	0	0	0 1 1
aJamieson	1	1	1	1 0 0
Shaw,p	1	0	0	0 0 0
Total	40	5	17	27 11

a-Batted for Ayers in seventh inning.
Errors—Jackson, Foster, Milan, (2,) Gharrity, Henry.

Chicago	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	—7
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—5

Two-base hits—Moeller, (2.) Three-base hits—Fournier, Gharrity. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Felsch. Sacrifice hits—Dumont, Milan, Scott, (2.) Double plays—Henry and McBride; Moeller and Foster. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Washington, 12. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Dumont, 3; off Scott, 1; off Ayers, 2; off Shaw, 1; off Cicotte, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Scott, 17 hits and 8 runs in 8 1-3 innings; off Dumont, 6 hits and 1 run in 3 2-3 innings; off Cicotte, no hits and no runs in 2-3 inning; off Ayers, 3 hits and no runs in 3 1-3 innings; off Shaw, 3 hits and no runs in 2 innings. Struck out—By Dumont, 1; by Ayers, 1; by Shaw, 1; by Scott, 4. Wild pitch—Scott. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Rain Halts Robin-Pirate Game.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 21.—The game between Brooklyn and Pittsburgh was called off on account of rain in the first part of the fourth inning here today with the score 3 to 2 in favor of the latter. Today was Mamaux day and friends of the Pirate pitcher presented to him a diamond pin. A feature of the contest was a home run by Hinchman in the third inning.

REDS DEFEATED ON MATTY'S FIRST DAY

Big Six, as Manager, Sees His Team Tie Phillies in Ninth, Then Lose in Tenth.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21.—About 2,500 fans came out today to greet Christy Mathewson on his début as manager of the Reds, and it was a cheerful throng, too, even after Philadelphia won in the tenth by the score of 6 to 4. All over the stands the fans were talking in a hopeful vein. Although not looking for Matty to accomplish wonders with the club, they expect him to do better things than have been done in the recent past.

The Reds, too, went at their work in a different spirit. They gave Matty the warmest kind of reception when he appeared in the clubhouse shortly after noon. Rain that fell just before game time held down the crowd, but it was the best weekday attendance for a long time.

Matty earlier in the day, after a conference with President Herrmann, signed a contract which binds him until the conclusion of the 1918 season. Immediately he got on the job. As he appeared on the field in his red uniform the greeting from the fans was one of hearty good-will and Matty acknowledged it with a pleased smile. He took a bat, banged out flies and grounders, and exercised a general oversight as the practice went along.

On the bench a subdued buzzing chatter was going on and favorable comments on Matty seemed to be the subject of the conversation. Matty's real greeting, though, came when he took the batting order up to the umpire. A tremendous ovation was accorded to him.

Manager Mathewson changed the line-up somewhat, although it may be considered that the arrangement for today is only an experiment. He kept Groh in first position, put Roush second, Griffith third, Chase fourth, and Neale fifth. The arrangement worked fine in the first inning, and incidentally Mathewson cried forward a play that the Reds seldom try, the squeeze, and it worked. Schneider had retired the Phillies in one, two, three order. Mathewson did not go to the coaching line in the Reds' half until the Reds had scored a run and had a man on third, with one out. Then he darted out, gave instructions for the squeeze play, and it succeeded.

In the ninth inning Roush brought in Clarke and Groh with a triple, the runs tying the score. Roush himself was thrown out at the plate when he attempted to win the contest by stretching his hit into a homer.

Knetzer relieved Schneider in the tenth, and after Stock and Good had singled, Whitted reached first on a sacrifice, filling the bases. Schneider then passed Bancroft, forcing Stock across the plate. Good then scored on an infield out. Killifer doubled in the second inning with three men on bases. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PoA
Paskert,cf	5	0	1	6 0
Niehoff,2b	5	0	0	8 1
Stock,3b	4	1	2	1 2
Good,rf	5	1	3	0 1
Whitted,lf	4	1	1	0 0
Luderus,1b	5	2	3	7 1
Bancrof,ss	4	1	1	0 8
Killifer,c	5	0	2	6 1
Rixey,p	5	0	1	1 2
Total	41	6	13	30 16

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PoA
Groh,3b	5	1	2	1 3
Roush,cf	5	1	3	2 1
Griffith,rf	4	1	2	2 0
Chase,1b,2b	4	0	0	11 0
Neale,lf	5	0	2	6 0
Mollwitz,1b	1	0	0	1 0
Wingo,c	3	0	0	3 1
Schneider,p	3	0	2	0 0
Knetzer,p	0	0	0	0 0
aClarke	1	1	1	0 0
Total	38	4	13	30 12

a-Batted for Schneider in ninth inning.
Errors—Whitted, Bancroft.

Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	—6
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Two-base hits—Killifer, Stock, Rixey. Three-base hits—Killifer, Roush. Stolen bases—Groh, (2,) Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Chase, Wingo, Whitted. Double plays—Rixey, Stock, Niehoff, Good, Luderus, and Killifer; Emmer, Louden, and Chase. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Rixey, 1; off Schneider, 1; off Knetzel, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Rixey, 13 hits, 2 runs in ten innings; off Schneider, 11 hits, 4 runs in nine innings; off Knetzer, 2 hits, 2 runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Schneider, (Stock.) Struck out—By Rixey, 4; by Schneider, 3; by Knetzer, 1. Time of game—Two hours and seventeen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

FIRST HOME OF BASEBALL.

Game First Played in Cooperstown, According to A. G. Spalding.

The recent celebration at Cooperstown, N. Y., crediting that town with being the original home of baseball, has again reopened the controversy regarding just when and where baseball was first played as an organized sport, with rules and fixed places for the different members of the teams when in the field. Some close students of the early history of the game still express doubt regarding the statement that either nine or eleven players first took the field at Cooperstown.

While some uncertainty may exist as to whether such a line-up was actually used in the early play at Cooperstown, there appears to be little doubt that a Cooperstown man evolved the idea of placing the players in practically the positions they occupy in the game today. Credit is given to Abner Doubleday by no less an authority than the late Albert G. Spalding, who wrote in his report upon the subject:

"In the days when Abner Doubleday attended school at Cooperstown, (1839,) it was a common thing for two dozen or more schoolboys to join in a game of ball. Doubtless, as in my later experiences, collisions between the players in attempting to catch the batted ball were frequent, and indeed due to this cause, or to the practice of putting out the runner by hitting him with the ball, often occurred.

"I can well understand how the orderly mind of the embryo West Pointer would devise a scheme for limiting the contestants on each side and allotting them to field positions, each with a certain amount of territory; also substituting the existing method of putting out the base runner for the old one of 'plugging' him with the ball.

"True, it appears from the statement that Doubleday provided for eleven men on a side instead of nine, stationing the two extra men between first and second and third bases; but this is a minor detail. Indeed, I have played—and doubtless other old players have—repeatedly with eleven on a side, placed almost identically in the manner indicated by Doubleday's diagram, although it is true that we so played after the number on each side had been fixed at nine, simply to admit to the game an additional number of those who wished to take part in it."

Croker Adds to His Racing String.

One of the passengers on the steamship Baltic, which arrived yesterday, was C. A. Mills, a prominent English horseman, who has a large stable of thoroughbreds at Newmarket. Just before leaving England Mr. Mills visited Richard Croker in Ireland and sold him a lot of race horses. "The war has killed racing in England and my horses were eating their heads off and Mr. Croker made me a fine offer, so I thought it better to dispose of them," said Mr. Mills yesterday. "However, I still have a fine lot of two-year-olds, all of which are well bred."

New York State League.

Harrisburg, 6; Binghamton, 2.
Scranton, 5; Utica, 1.
Albany, 1; Elmira, 0.

American Association.

Kansas City, 5; Louisville, 1.
Milwaukee, 4; Indianapolis, 3.
Minneapolis, 8; Columbus, 7.

Eastern League.

Lynn, 5; Hartford, 3.
Bridgeport, 6; Lowell, 4.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 5; Mobile, 1.
Chattanooga, 10; Little Rock, 8.

MAXWELL IN SEMI-FINAL.

Aronomink Golfer Will Meet Gardner in Shawnee Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE ON THE DELAWARE, Penn., July 21.—Four of the first round matches for the chief cup were carried to or beyond the home green in the invitation golf tournament at the Shawnee Country Club today. Among those who had to work hard to stave off early defeat were W. R. Thurston of Apawamis, who beat Alec Coles of the home club, and W. H. Gardner, the former Yale Captain.

On the other hand D. Clark Corkran of Baltimore, who took the medal yesterday, won both his matches by comfortable margins. Later in the play N. H. Maxwell of Aronomink, going out in 30, defeated Thurston. Prior to that he had defeated R. S. Worthington of the home club. The fastest golf of the day was by Gardner, in the second round against J. W. Robb of Merion. Gardner, going out in 37, stood 6 up at the turn. He will meet Maxwell, and Corkran will meet L. H. Canan of Altoona, in the semi-final round tomorrow.

The summary of the first sixteen follows:

First Round.—D. C. Corkran, Baltimore, beat W. L. Ridge, Bucks County, 4 up and 3 to play; J. H. Gay, Philadelphia Cricket, beat W. M. Weaver, Huntingdon Valley, 1 up (19 holes); E. C. Clearey, Woodbury, beat S. Allison, Midland, 7 up and 5 to play; L. H. Canan, Altoona, beat S. L. Ridge, Bucks County, 1 up; N. H. Maxwell, Aronomink, beat R. S. Worthington, Shawnee, 3 up and 2 to play; W. R. Thurston, Apawamis, beat Alec Coles, Shawnee, 1 up; J. W. Robb, Merion, beat George Small, York, 1 up; W. H. Gardner, Pine Valley, beat S. L. Jones, Plymouth, 2 up.

Second Round.—Corkran defeated Weaver 5 up and 4 to play; Canan defeated Clearey 1 up (19 holes); Maxwell defeated Thurston 5 up and 4 to play; Gardner defeated Robb 5 up and 4 to play.

FELICITATES CHICK EVANS.

Lord Northcliffe Sends Message to Open Golf Champion.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Chick Evans, who recently won the national open golf championship at Minneapolis, today exhibited a note from Lord Northcliffe, editor of The London Times, congratulating him on his victory. The English editor wrote:

I cannot tell you with what pleasure the news of your victory was received in England. Some of us who are over fifty still play golf, and I happened to be at a club when the news came of your splendid win. The members could not have been more delighted had the open championship been won by an Englishman over fighting age.

Your bearing and conduct at Sandwich two years ago were recalled by all. Your extreme good temper in face of the extraordinary luck against you made a marked impression.

Evans was a contender for the English championship at Sandwich two years ago.

HOME TEAMS WIN ON LINKS.

Visitors Are Defeated in Women's Golf Matches.

Three team matches were played yesterday in the New Jersey district of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association and the home teams made a clean sweep of the matches. The Montclair and Montclair women were in good form, the former defeating Glen Ridge by 9 to 0, while Montclair won from Plainfield by 11 to 0. Hackensack defeated Cranford by 7 to 2. The details reported were Norwood to Arcadia and Forest Hills to Westfield. The scores:

GLEN RIDGE.

Mrs. Finckel	0
Mrs. Johnstone	0
Mrs. Kempel	0
Mrs. Sands	0
Total	0

Played at Baltusrol.

BALTUSROL.

Mrs. Fraser	3
Mrs. F. Pruyn	2
Miss Neafie	1
Miss Miller	—
Total	9

CRAWFORD.

Mrs. F. B. Ryan	2
Mrs. Stevens	0
Mrs. E. M. Wild	0
Mrs. Crary	0
Total	2

Played at Hackensack.

HACKENSACK.

Mrs. J. C. Barclay	0
Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker	2
Mrs. H. Thomas	3
Mrs. M. T. Gardner	2
Total	7

PLAINFIELD.

Mrs. Lawrence	0
Mrs. Avery	0
Mrs. Chipchwait	0
Mrs. Lockwood	0
Total	0

MONTCLAIR.

Mrs. J. W. Surbrug, Jr.	3
Mrs. R. R. Neff	3
Mrs. Noyes	3
Mrs. W. H. Loftus	3
Total	11

Played at Montclair.

GOLF DUFFER FLED SCENE.

Discovery That He Had Been Criticising Champion Abashed Him.

Back in 1891, in the days when gentlemen went golfing in high hats and swallowtail coats, the British amateur championship was played over the historic St. Andrews course in Scotland, the home course of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club. It is a far cry from that famous course to the public links at Van Cortlandt Park, but a transplanted Scotchman who knocks the links apart on either side of the Atlantic with equal fervor is the hero—or the villain—of an incident that occurred at St. Andrews in 1891. He will never forget it even if he succeeds in his life's ambition, to make a hole in par at Van Cortlandt.

He approached the first tee at St. Andrews armed and ready for battle and was in turn approached by another player who requested the privilege of playing a round with him. On the days preceding the championship the course was covered with all sorts of duffers who had flocked to the scene to be ready for the great final matches. The now exiled Scotchman astonished himself by playing to the green perfectly, a thing he never did before or since. His companion sliced his drive, stayed in the rough on his second, but reached the green in 3. The party of the first part put up a good approach putt, and upon turning to watch his opponent in the act of putting he was astounded to observe that the man had taken a crouching attitude with his hands gripping the putter almost down to the blade, at the same time going through the motions of a man trying to throttle a goose.

"Stand up like a mon and putt!" thundered the duffer, and thereupon proceeded to discourse savagely upon bad players in general and a certain bad player in particular. The other man did not stand up, but he ran down the putt and others like it, winning by 10 up and 8 to play. Discouraged by such an exhibition, the tosing player remained away from the championship, but attended the dinner to the victorious player.

The fun ran high at the banquet, but the hit of the evening was scored by the champion, E. Laidley, who had just won the title for the second time. He recounted with glee how a duffer had taught him to putt during a preliminary round, and while the hall rocked with laughter, a man made his way out silently and started for America. He has been here ever since.

NOTES OF THE LINKS.

The rainy weather experienced at the metropolitan amateur championship, the Apawamis tournament, and many other tournaments this Spring has brought many golfers to the realization that they must make special preparations for such emergencies if they are to stay in the first division. Greens run surprisingly true in wet weather, and several varieties of lightweight waterproof coats have been turned out that fairly defy the elements without hampering the player. The most vexatious part of the game is the slippery grip of the clubs. Cotton gloves were used by many players with good results, but some of the golfers went so far as to make use of a complete set of cork grips. Walter J. Travis is one of the players trying out the cork grips, and he says that he finds them very serviceable.

In San Antonio recently a golf enthusiast decided that he needed a new outfit. Accordingly he visited the shop of Will H. Symons, who has a reputation as a clubmaker in that section of the country. W. C. Turner, an American living in Tampico, Mexico, was the purchaser, and having selected a complete set, including a new bag with more straps on it than the average team of horses, he was informed that the price was $1,336. He did not faint; he paid the money, and went on his way rejoicing. The $1,336 was in Carranza dollars, worth exactly $33.40 in American money.

GREAT PACERS SET NEW WORLD MARKS

Single G Beats Russell Boy in Finest Speed Exhibition of Harness History.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 21.—All of this season's records and two world's marks went by the boards in the free for all pace on the last day's card of the North Randall Grand Circuit races, in which Single G created a sensation after Russell Boy had won the opening heat in 2:00¼ by coming on and nosing out Murphy's pacer in the second heat, duplicating the time of the first mile, and then taking the race by tramping the third heat in 2:01¼.

It was by all odds the greatest speed exhibition in the history of the Grand Circuit and in only the special match races betwen Directum I. and William was the time even approached.

The world's records were: The fastest three heats ever paced—the three heats averaging 2:00 92-100—and the fastest second and third heats ever paced by the same horse, averaging 2:01.

It was a wonderful race and fully lived up to early predictions. The only reason that the two-minute notch was not reached or beaten was that Murphy took back Russell Boy and saved him at the finish of the first heat, and Curt Gosnell did the same with Single G in the second mile. Otherwise both miles would have been below two minutes.

Single G crowned himself as one of the greatest pacing machines in the history of the harness sport. He raced like a real racehorse—trailed, burst out and, when compelled to, made a pace that killed off those that tried to follow in his path.

What they can sometimes come back was shown in the 2:06 trot, when Joan, beautifully driven by Mike McDevitt, romped off with the race in straight heats and looked like the Joan of two years ago, when she was practically unbeatable.

Curt Gray, the Cleveland pacer that once sold for $55, won the 2:18 pace by taking the first and third heats, while Contention B was the winner in the second mile.

Donna Clay created great surprise in the 2:13 trot when Charley Valentine piloted her to three neat heats. She won in straight heats and trimmed the heavy favorite, Worthy Prince. The summaries:

2:13-CLASS TROTTING (3 HEATS).

Purse, $1,200.

Donna Clay, b. m., by Done Cale, (Valentine)	1	1	4
Worthy Prince, b. h., by Prince McKinney, (Cox)	6	2	1
Binvlie, blk. h., by Binjolla, (Tipling)	2	3	3
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GRAYLING TAKES LARCHMONT RACE

GRAYLING WINS; NICHOLS AT HELM

Carolina's Owner Sails Morgan's Fifty to Victory, Fate Being Courteous.

MAISIE IN FRONT AGAIN

Swan Once More Handles Her Victoriously—Interesting Comparisons in Larchmont Races.

Fate on occasion plays as funny pranks with yachtsmen as with the world at large. Take the case of the yacht Grayling, which won the race for the New York Yacht Club fifty-footers at the Larchmont races yesterday afternoon. George Nichols, who owns and sailed the Carolina of the same class on Thursday, sailed the Grayling yesterday as a friendly act for J. P. Morgan, who was not able to sail his own yacht.

On Monday, Mr. Morgan sailed his boat and, being one of the many that ran into a calm spot, withdrew Grayling from the race when dinner time came and passed and the lights at his cottage at Mattinnecock Point looked attractive. Mr. Nichols stuck to the course with Carolina that same night and finished a little before midnight, getting nothing but a third place to Ventura as his reward. On Thursday fate gave Mr. Nichols another jolt, for Ventura once more beat his yacht. Perhaps it was fate that split the mast of Carolina in Thursday's race and put her out of business temporarily. Most people lay it to the stiff breeze and an attempt to carry too much canvas in the howling wind. Mr. Morgan was not able to sail his yacht that day.

Yesterday Mr. Nichols was without a yacht, but had a decided desire to go sailing. Fate willed it that Mr. Morgan, at the last moment, had to forego his earnest wish to go sailing. Business interfered. Mr. Nichols happened to be conversing over the phone with Mr. Morgan when the latter's disappointment came. It was Fate, perhaps, that caused him to ask Mr. Nichols to satisfy his craving to sail on a yacht that could win by taking a trip on the Grayling and incidentally manipulating the tiller. It was a golden opportunity for Mr. Nichols to satisfy his desire for a sail in the front of a procession. He seized it.

Nichols Defeats Emmons.

He sailed Grayling over a nineteen-mile course against that crack Boston Corinthian, Robert W. Emmons, who piloted Commodore George W. Baker, Jr.'s yacht Ventura, and he came ashore with youth renewed and the appetite of a tugboat deck hand. His features glowed, his blood ran with a new zest, and he generally gave evidences of such delight as make happy a boy with a novel toy. He had sailed Grayling to victory in her class, winning over Ventura by eight minutes and forty-five seconds, and breaking the string of victories which Mr. Emmons has been scoring with Commodore Baker's pet. Now, if Carolina's mast had not sustained a compound fracture on Thursday, and Mr. Morgan had not been kept in town yesterday by business, would not Mr. Nichols's desire to ride on a sailing yat have been shipwrecked—to be strictly nautical about it? Did Fate do him a good turn? The rocking-chair fleet said it did. There is very little those philosophers do not know about yachting or ordering the choicest bits from a menu.

Incidentally there were ninety-five other yachts which started in the races on the fifth day of the Larchmont Club's carnival week. Henry B. Plant's Maisie was one of the fleet of the New York Yacht Club's forties, with Billy Swan once more at the wheel. Just to show the yachting world that it was not an accident that Maisie won her race on Thursday and so broke her run of hard luck, Swan sailed her to victory again yesterday just as if she were a cup defender instead of a member of the class of also-rans.

Mr. Swan is not a publicity agent for Captain Nat. Herreshoff, who designed and built the boats of this class, though he has twice given public demonstration of the captain's theory that, given a proper skipper, the boats are so nearly equal in sailing qualities that any one of them may beat any other at any time, and that with a sailing genius at the helm any one of them can at any time surely beat any other of the class—which yet remains to be demonstrated. The fact that no one of them has as yet certainly shown any marked superiority over any of the others makes yachtsmen say they think the designer is right, particularly as Jessica, which has been thought to be a shade the best, has now been beaten twice in succession by Maisie.

Yesterday Pauline was Maisie's nearest competitor and she was beaten by three minutes and nine seconds, and in turn defeated Mistral twenty-four seconds. The two latter sailed a race in which they were never more than a minute apart at any part of their long journey.

Nahma Outsails Joyant.

Once more Nahma demonstrated her superiority over Joyant, although the latter did defeat her the other day. Joyant had all the best of it in the early stages of the contest between the pair, and when they crossed the mark at the end of the first trip over the course Joyant was in the lead by 1 minute and 52 seconds. But in making the second trip over the triangular course, with the wind cutting up all sorts of dideos until it settled into a good, strong southwesterly blow, Nahma, solely by her superior sailing abilities in the freshening wind, overhauled Joyant, beating her in running and reaching as well as in the upward work, and finally won by 49 seconds. There was no alibi possible and the crew of the Joyant attempted none. They admitted a defeat on the merits of the two boats as the race was sailed, but have by no means abandoned hope of future victories.

As the fifties, forties, thirties, and Class P sloops sailed over identical courses yesterday there was a chance for a comparison of relative speed values of the different classes, regarding which there has been much dispute among yachtsmen. The best time made by a fifty, that of Grayling, was 2:57:42 over the course of nineteen miles. The slowest time of a yacht of this class was 3:08:37. made by Barbara. The best time made by one of the forties was that of Maisie, 3:20:37. The fastest P boat was Nahma, which did the course in 3:26:05, while the time made by the leader of the thirties, Minx, was 3:30:08.

It has been held that the forties were not fast boats, and some have said not as fast as the thirties. Five of the forties beat the best time of a thirty and three of them the best time of the P winner, Nahma, while a fourth tied it to the second. The test may not have been a fair one, for the wind was very fickle, both in force and direction, at the time of the starts for the different classes, so that all of these got away with the skippers puzzled almost to distraction to know what to carry in the way of sails.

Wind Hard to Find.

They broke tacks and hauled here and there for the first half hour, scattering all over the Sound, while trying to find out whether the first leg would be a run, a reach, or a beat, and all endeavoring to outguess the deity of the zephyrs, who certainly was in his most playful mood yesterday afternoon in those early stages of the race. But as no one class was favored in any way, the time test seemed as fair for one as the other class, and the record stands for what it is worth for the theorists in yacht designing to puzzle their brains over. Yesterday's race has at least given them the data they have all been longing for and have now got in compact shape.

One of the things to be decided during race week is the award of prizes to yachts which have done the best in their respective classes during the six days of racing which will end today. So far, of the fifties the Grayling has won two races, and the Ventura three. Of the forties, Maisie has now won two and the Jessica and Zilph one each, and in the thirty class Minx has won two races in succession, and Nautilus and Lena have each a race to their credit. Among the stars, Snapper has won four and Vega one, and in the Stamford class Priscilla and Fawn have won two each and Peanut one.

The winners in the several classes, with the elapsed time made by each of the starters in yesterday's races, and the corrected time in the handicap classes are as follows:

NEW YORK Y. C. FIFTY-FOOTERS.
Start, 1:15. Course, 10 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Grayling, J. P. Morgan	4:12:42	2:57:42
Ventura, G. F. Baker, Jr.	4:21:27	3:00:27
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	4:23:37	3:08:37

NEW YORK Y. C. FORTY-FOOTERS.
Start, 1:20. Course, 19 Miles.

Maisie, H. B. Plant	4:40:37	3:20:37
Pauline, O. G. Jennings	4:43:46	3:23:46
Mistral, G. M. Pynchon	4:44:08	3:24:08
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	4:46:07	3:26:07
Zilph, J. E. Hayes, Jr.	4:46:49	3:26:49
Black Duck, A. K. Bourne	4:54:22	3:34:22
Jessica, Wilson Marshall	4:54:31	3:34:31
Shawara, Harold Wesson	4:55:51	3:55:51
Pampero, Dr. James Bishop	Withdrew.	

SLOOPS—CLASS P.
Start, 1:25. Course, 19 Miles.

Nahma, Hanan & Childs	4:51:05	3:26:05
Joyant, C. D. Mallory	4:51:54	3:26:54
Aleda, J. W. & E. P. Alker	5:03:17	3:38:17

GLASS Q AND NEWPORT ONE-DESIGN CLASS.
Start, 1:30. Course, 9 Miles.

Arvia, G. C. Molloy	3:43:58	2:13:58
Comet, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	3:46:17	2:16:17
Virginia, R. B. Budd	3:49:07	2:19:07

NEW YORK Y. C. THIRTY-FOOTERS.
Start, 1:35. Course, 19 Miles.

Minx, Johnston De Forest	5:05:08	3:30:08
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	5:06:20	3:31:20
Lena, O. M. Reid	5:06:55	3:31:55
Adios, L. Richards	5:07:02	3:32:02
Juanita, J. T. Pratt	5:08:30	3:33:30
Okee III., J. G. Hammersley	5:10:45	3:35:45
Alera, J. L. Cutler	5:10:49	3:35:49
Les Mona, G. B. Kulenkampff	5:11:27	3:36:27
Banzai, E. Lang	5:13:04	3:38:04

NEW ROCHELLE ONE DESIGN.
Start, 2:00. Course, 5½ Miles.

La Rochelle, W. H. J. Ehler	3:44:09	1:24:09
Virginia, B. Decker	3:40:58	1:26:58
Nereid, D. Geriat	3:49:24	1:29:24

SLOOPS—CLASS S.
Start, 2:55. Course, 5½ Miles.

M. & F. II., J. H. Wright	3:40:23	1:15:23

RUG CLASS.
Start, 2:25. Course, 5½ Miles.

Wasp, C. W. Hall	3:46:12	1:21:12

LARCHMONT INTERCLUB CLASS.
Start, 1:50. Course, 11 Miles.

Hamburg II., M. M. Goldschmidt	3:58:07	2:08:07
Barbara, C. Shields	3:58:58	2:08:58
Yuron, W. S. Mackintosh	3:59:41	2:09:41
E'bar, L. Valentine	4:01:11	2:11:11
Wild Thyme, A. H. Morris	4:03:55	2:13:55
Whiff, W. R. Manny	4:09:17	2:19:07

SONDER CLASS.
Start, 1:55. Course, 11 Miles.

Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	4:04:25	2:09:25
Feather, A. Clark	4:07:14	2:12:14
Badger, American Yacht Club	4:07:41	2:12:41

BAYSIDE BEES.
Start, 2:25. Course, 5½ Miles.

Vespa, C. T. Arichi	3:53:02	1:28:02
Maybe, G. T. Hopewell	3:55:53	1:30:58
Bebe, H. P. Rust	3:56:54	1:31:54

HANDICAP CLASS, FIRST DIVISION.
Start, 1:40. Course, 9½ Miles.

Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	3:42:25	2:02:25
Dutchess, G. H. Matsey	3:44:41	2:04:41
Senora, W. H. Parrell	3:48:23	2:08:23
Sachem II., R. B. Metcalf	3:49:27	2:09:27

Corrected time on Dutchess, 1:56:46; Carolina, 1:58:09; Senora, 2:00:28; Sachem II., 2:00:56.

INDIAN HARBOR ARROW CLASS.
Start, 2:15. Course, 5½ Miles.

Rascal IV., S. C. Hopkins	4:23:12	2:08:12
Comrade, A. G. Hanan	4:23:55	2:08:55

HANDICAP CLASS, THIRD DIVISION.
Start, 1:35. Course, 11 Miles.

Twinkle, S. C. Hunter	3:59:51	2:04:51
Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	4:01:44	2:06:44

Corrected time on Twinkle, 2:01:06; Robin Hood III., 2:04:51.

STAMFORD ONE DESIGN.
Start, 2:10. Course, 5½ Miles.

Priscilla, E. V. Weber	4:29:47	2:19:47
Aurella, J. S. Jenkins	4:31:08	2:21:08
Little Hope, I. E. Raymond	4:31:19	2:21:19
Fawn, Bell & Lockwood	4:33:02	2:23:02
Cordelia, G. O. Dominick	4:33:29	2:23:29

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.
Start, 1:45. Course, 11 Miles.

Veda, G. Chadwick	3:53:09	2:08:09
Mignon, E. G. Smith	3:54:14	2:09:14
Sally IX., A. E. Black	3:54:28	2:09:28
Mediator, J. L. Mitchell	3:59:37	2:14:37
Ariel, Price	4:07:37	2:22:37

Corrected time on Veda, 2:05:35; Mediator, 2:06:16; Mignon, 2:07:18; Sally IX., 2:09:28; Ariel, 2:14:18.

MANHASSET BAY RACEABOUTS.
Start, 2:15. Course, 5½ Miles.

Chickteloker, F. T. Cornell	4:41:20	2:26:20
Edith, H. T. Battin	4:47:12	2:32:12

BAYSIDE BIRDS.
Start, 2:10. Course, 5½ Miles.

Eaglet, W. A. Walters	4:27:41	2:17:41
Curlew, C. L. Willard	4:29:42	2:19:42
Skylark, John Dayton	4:31:27	2:21:27
Teaser, J. G. Nesbitt	4:35:57	2:25:57
Woof, W. Teller, Jr.	4:40:08	2:30:08

STAR CLASS.
Start, 2:05. Course, 11 Miles.

Snapper, A. Iselin 2d	4:28:31	2:23:31
South Wind, W. J. McHugh	4:30:40	2:25:40
Shadows, W. L. Inslee	4:32:08	2:27:08
Altair, E. V. Willis	4:33:02	2:28:02
Zete, G. W. Elder	4:33:47	2:28:47
Little Bear, Allen Walker	4:35:24	2:30:24
Vega, E. G. Whitt, Jr.	4:35:57	2:30:57
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	4:37:36	2:32:36
Taurus, P. Benson	4:37:36	2:32:36
Canus Minor, O'Brien and Adler	4:39:11	2:34:11
Mercury, E. G. Wilmore	4:39:33	2:34:33
Aquila, Deering Howe	4:39:33	2:34:33
Southern Cross, H. Funke	4:42:30	2:37:30

HANDICAP CLASS—FOURTH DIVISION.
Start 2:00. Course, 11 Miles.

Ogeemah, J. Dealey	4:16:07	2:16:07
Frances, S. Wickes	4:30:35	2:30:35

Corrected time on Ogeemah, 2:16:07; Frances, 2:16:59.

SPECIAL RACE.
Start 2:00. Course, 11 Miles.

Ogeemah, A. J. Dealey	4:16:07	2:16:07
Brilliant, J. C. Ayers	4:22:03	2:22:08

AMERICAN DORIES.
Start 2:30. Course, 5½ Miles.

Yan, A. Vanderlaan	3:50:52	1:29:52
Gnat, Mary B. Brooks	4:04:35	1:34:35
Mae D., C. A. Roy	4:07:04	1:37:04
Petrel, E. Lascaris	4:14:03	1:44:03
Rocky, G. A. Haggerty	Did not finish.	

ORIENTA ONE-DESIGN.
Start 2:35. Course, 5½ Miles.

Thane, A. L. Snow	3:42:30	1:07:30
Reverie, A. Hoerr	3:43:10	1:08:10
Teal, J. Bister	3:43:18	1:08:18
Alice, A. K. Griffin	3:43:56	1:08:56
Alcyone, R. Coutard	Did not finish.	

LEGISLATION ON FISHING.

New Laws Affecting Inland Angling Passed in New York.

Among the sixty-two measures affecting the game laws of New York which were introduced into the State Legislature this year twenty related to inland fishing. Only twenty-three of the entire sixty-two passed.

In this number were the following four bearing on inland fishing, which were signed by Governor Whitman and became laws.

Chapter 155. Inserting in Section 133 of the law words giving a majority of a Common Council of any city the authority now possessed by town boards to request the Conservation Commission to make desired changes in the close season for fish or game.

Chapter 170. Changing Section 328 so that lobsters may hereafter be taken in public waters of the State "west of a line drawn from Rocky Point to Race Rock," instead of "north and east of a line drawn from Gardner's Point to Orient Point."

Chapter 298. Gives the Commission complete control over the building of docks and dams in inland waters. It can hereafter compel the submission of plans. This will guarantee construction of fish-ways.

Chapter 403. Authorizes buying and selling of pike perch from May 30 (instead of May 1) to March 1; also, legalizes taking, buying, and selling blue pike perch and saugers to any extent in Lakes Erie and Ontario and the lower Niagara River at any time.

Storm Puts Off Pier Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 21.—A driving southeaster prevented sports in the open here today, and caused a postponement of the events scheduled in the Point Judth tennis tournament, which will be continued tomorrow. Kumagae, the Japanese star, will meet Watson Washburn in the final event of the singles, and in the final of the doubles Washburn and Harte will meet Biddle and Caner.

CHURCH AND DAVIS WIN FINAL MATCH

Take Hard - Fought Tennis Doubles Contest from Pell and Mahan at Rockaway.

George M. Church and Willis E. Davis fully justified their union as a doubles combination, at the Rockaway Hunting Club invitation tennis tournament yesterday afternoon, when they gained the decision in the final round over Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Lyle E. Mahan with the score 6—1, 3—6, 10—8, 7—5. Church was the stellar light of the grouping, continuing in the same brilliant form which he exhibited when he defeated his partner, Davis, for the singles honors the day before. He was ably assisted by Davis, with his sharp net game. The victors were, nevertheless, pressed closely by their rivals in the last three sets, winning only after the sharpest kind of a struggle.

In the first set it did not appear that Pell and Mahan could interpose opposition that would prove serious to the Jersey-California combination. The younger pair played some excellent tennis and ran away to a three game lead. There was but a momentary halt while the losers took a game, and then Davis and Church ran out a victory by clean-cut work at the net, in which severe smashing strokes figured.

The complexion of the match was far from rosy for Pell and Mahan at this point, but they were not thus easily to be vanquished. The second set found them in the spirit for a sharp rally of reserve strength, and before the onslought Davis and Church were forced to give way. After the set had gone to 2 all, Pell and Mahan broke through for a run of three games, in which some swift passing strokes accounted for a number of winning points. Against the advantage which their opponents had established, the ultimate victors could do little to rescue the set. Their best strokes fell harmlessly and they were drawn into a number of errors. On their last successful effort they took a love game, the eighth, but Pell and Mahan replied in kind and took the set at 6—3.

In the succeeding two sets Pell and Mahan struggled hard to pull out a victory, but in each they were overcome after a severe struggle by the brilliant work of Davis and Church. The third set in particular was a desperately played encounter. Church and Davis established an early lead of 4—1, but Pell and Mahan made it even by winning their own service game and breaking through Davis. After the set had gone to deuce, Pell and Mahan succeeded in approaching so near victory as to win the vantage game, but a deuce game succeeding was won by Church and Davis. Thereafter the vantage game was always with the latter pair, until they eventually won at 10—8.

The fourth set was another deuce encounter, in which the greater stamina of Davis and Church made itself felt. The point scores:

George M. Church and Willis E. Davis vs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Lyle E. Mahan.

FIRST SET.

Church and Davis	4 4 4 1 4 5 4—26—6
Pell and Mahan	1 1 2 4 1 3 2—14—1

SECOND SET.

Church and Davis	2 4 0 4 2 2 0 4 0—18—3
Pell and Mahan	4 2 4 4 4 0 4—28—6

THIRD SET.

Church and Davis—	4 7 4 4 4 2 4 2 2 6 2 4 3 4 3 4 4—67—10
Pell and Mahan—	1 9 2 1 0 4 6 1 4 4 4 1 5 2 5 2 2—57—8

FOURTH SET.

Church and Davis—	4 4 4 0 4 4 5 4 6 4 4—44—7
Pell and Mahan—	6 4 0 2 4 1 0 7 2 5 1 0—35—5

TENNIS STARS MATCHED.

Pacific Coast Players in Exhibition Games Today at Bay Ridge.

Four of the players who will represent the Pacific Coast in the East vs. West series of tennis matches at the West Side Tennis Club courts, Forest Hills, Aug. 4 and 5, will compete in exhibition matches today at the Crescent A. C. courts at Bay Ridge. William M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, holders of the national doubles title, will make their first appearance of the season in the East as a combination. They will be opposed by Karl H. Behr and Robert Lindley Murray.

Ward Dawson will meet Roland Roberts in singles. Roberts is the youngster who recently won the San Francisco city championship. One other singles match, for which the contestants have not yet been named, will start at 2 o'clock, preceding the doubles.

EXPECT McLOUGHLIN HERE.

Tennis Fans Eager to Have Him in East vs. West Tourney.

Tennis enthusiasts in New York are eagerly awaiting definite announcement from Maurice E. McLoughlin, who conquered the late Anthony N. Wilding, regarding his decision to come East to take part in the annual East versus West matches, which will be decided at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., on Aug. 4 and 5. Some time ago word came from the West that McLoughlin had decided not to compete in any matches, with the exception of the national championships, but McLoughlin never personally denied or affirmed this report. Many of his friends believe that he will be in the West's line-up when the intersectional matches are contested.

McLoughlin has always been a favorite here, as much as in California, and there is no doubt that interest would be added to the series if the Westerner were in it. He would like to try his skill against R. Norris Williams before the national championships, and the opportunity to do this is offered to him in the coming series. It is doubtful, however, whether Williams and McLoughlin would meet, since Williams probably will be named as number one man on the Eastern team, while William H. Johnston, the present champion, could not be overlooked for the same position on the Western team, even if the fans might rather see McLoughlin drawn against Williams.

Those who have been watching tennis closely feel that it would not be at all surprising if the doubles in the East versus West matches should prove an unusual feature. One of the Pacific Coast teams will be the national championships combination, Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin, while the other may be McLoughlin and Ward Dawson, a team made up of Willis E. Davis and Roland Roberts. If McLoughlin does not play, Dawson and Davis may join forces.

Just what the Eastern doubles combination will be is still a matter of doubt, but it is known that those anxious to see some of the tennis prizes remain in the East have been bending every effort toward forming a team to give the Pacific Coast stars a run. Theodore R. Pell, who played on many championship doubles teams with Karl H. Behr, has been working out with Fred B. Alexander for some time. Alexander at his best is held by many to be one of the finest doubles players the world ever saw, and should these two join forces the team should be a hard one to beat. There is even the possibility that Williams and Behr will play together, but it is more likely that Williams and Watson H. Washburn will be partners, since they have had experience in teamwork.

That the West versus East matches are attracting an unusual amount of interest is indicated by the fact that Harry Parker, who has charge of the distribution of tickets, has received requests for reservations from all over the country. There are about 7,000 reserved seats, and the work of building the stands has been begun.

THINKS CYCLONES SHIFT GULF STREAM

Navy Hydrographer Believes Storms May Have Deflected It Toward Coast.

MARINERS SAY IT IS AWRY

Some Suggest That the Change in Its Course May Have Brought Sharks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Has the Gulf Stream changed its course recently? Expert opinion is inclined to answer the question in the affirmative. But according to this same expert opinion, there is nothing unusual in a deflection in the course of the great warm current that has such a marked influence on climate.

Whatever truth there may be in the reports that the Gulf Stream is not following its usual channel but has approached nearer the coast of the United States, the fact remains that the deflection is merely temporary and the stream will resume its flow within its normal limits when temporary conditions that appear to have affected it are overcome by the steady, constant rotation of the earth.

Mariners have reported that the Gulf Stream is all awry. They found that it had shifted nearer to the coast. Some persons have attributed the invasion of Atlantic Coast waters by sharks to this shifting. One theory advanced for the deflection of the stream was the influence of the firing of the big guns of American battleships in target practice, but this seems to have few supporters. Experts of the Hydrographic Office of the United States Navy, while not committing themselves to any suggestion or theory, appear to be of the opinion that recent cyclonic disturbances off the Atlantic Coast have served to check the rate of the Gulf Stream's flow with the result that the eastward pressure of deflection due to the rotation of the earth is lessened, thus permitting the warm stream to spread toward the coast.

In order to get an expert opinion in the matter Secretary Daniels was asked today to have the Hydrographic Office make a statement that would either set at rest the reports that the course of the Gulf Stream had been deflected or explain what measure of truth there was in these reports. At the instance of Secretary Daniels the following statement, signed by Captain Thomas Snowden, U. S. N., Hydrographer of the Navy, was furnished to THE TIMES through the Secretary's office:

"There is nothing unusual in reports of alterations in the position and course of the Gulf Stream, but these are mere ephemeral variations in the circulatory system of the Atlantic Ocean. The Gulf Stream is assigned its position by the resultant of the forces which cause its existence, and the relatively small changes that are observed in its place and extent and rate of flow occur in response to changes in the resultant of such of its constituent causes as the winds of the globe and the distribution of temperature, salinity, and barometric pressure. As long as the rate of rotation of the earth remains unchanged and these remain within the same limits of variation from year to year and from century to century, the Gulf Stream will assume its normal place under normal circumstances, and will vary from its normal place, be it every so little, upon each interference with those conditions which prevail in the long run.

"In illustration of this meaning, mention may be made of the effects of the passage of a cyclonic storm, such as has been passing along our coast during the last few days, in disturbing the normal interplay upon the Gulf Stream of the influence of the normal winds and the rotation of the earth. By reason of the earth's rotation a mass moving freely in the northern hemisphere in any direction will be deflected to the right hand side of its course of movement, and this deflective force is the greater the more rapid the movement is.

"Thus the water masses of the Gulf Stream flowing northward from the Strait of Florida have a tendency to move to the eastward; that is, there will be a pressure in that direction, which will vary in amount according to the rapidity of flow, causing the Gulf Stream water to go deep on the eastern side of the stream and allowing the heavy water from below to come nearer to the surface on the western side toward the coast of the United States.

"The counter-clockwise rotation of the winds of cyclonic storms passing through the western part of the Atlantic Ocean along our coast gives rise to strong southerly winds in place of the normal southerly and westerly winds, and so their influence is to check the rate of flow of the Gulf Stream, and consequently to lessen the pressure of deflection to the eastward due to the earth's rotation and to allow the warm water of the Gulf Stream to deepen on the western side and the stream to spread beyond its usual confines toward the coast of the United States."

SHARKS HUNGRY, HUNTER SAYS

Bermuda Expert Says They Miss Food from Ocean Liners.

Ernest Hollowell of Hamilton, who is Bermuda's most famous shark hunter, has arrived in New York with a record of having killed fifteen sharks in the last ten years. While Mr. Hollowell, who is staying at the Majestic Hotel, has extensive business interests in Bermuda, he devotes all his spare time to hunting sharks, and has made quite a study of them.

"Undoubtedly," he said yesterday, "the shark is being driven in to the coasts as the result of the interruption of ocean travel. They live on the food thrown from the large transatlantic liners, and those going to and from South American ports.

"While sharks are not uncommon there, I have heard of only one fatality from a shark attack in Bermuda, and that was many years ago, when a West Indian negro lost his life after a shark had bitten off a leg. About a month ago, while sailing about two miles from the coast I saw a school of sharks. I counted eight, but there must have been many more. They were upon me before I saw them, but they disappeared and made no effort to fight."

VISITORS ARE WHITE SHARKS.

Dr. Nichols Says Those Caught Off Jersey Are Most Vicious Type.

Dr. A. T. Nichols, Assistant Curator of Recent Fishes at the American Museum of Natural History, said yesterday that he had proofs that the New Jersey coast is infested by white sharks, the most voracious type, that attain a length of forty to fifty feet. So far only small ones, eight to ten feet long, have been found in these waters.

"There is no record," Mr. Nichols said, "of a shark of this kind having been taken within fifty miles of New York City before. I believe that this species of shark is responsible for the recent casualties on the Jersey coast. It is probable that the seven and a half-foot shark caught by Michael Schliesser off South Amboy on July 14, in which it was said human bones were found, is the one which entered Matawan Creek and killed two boys."

When the Schliesser shark was cut open on Friday two bones were found. One was eleven inches long and the other a small piece. Surgeons said the long one had probably been a boy's shin bone and the small one a fragment from a rib.

Hungry Man Breaks Plaza Window.

John Barnabas, 26 years old, of 250 West Third Street, yesterday hurled a stone weighing five pounds through a plate glass window among the diners in the Hotel Plaza Restaurant on Fifty-ninth Street, west of Fifth Avenue. He was in a half-starved condition. Barnabas said it was the last thing he could do to attract attention to his suffering. Arraigned before Magistrate Simms in Yorkville Barnabas said he came here from Boston, where he had been employed as a dishwasher, a few days ago. His one idea, he declared, was to return to Greece. He was held in $500 bail for Special Sessions on a charge of malicious mischief.

NEW PETROLITE INQUIRY.

Austria Wants to Know More About Attack on the Tanker.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The State Department today received from Austria-Hungary, through Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, a request for additional details regarding the attack by an Austrian submarine on the American tank steamer Petrolite. Mr. Penfield's dispatch gave no indication as to whether the Vienna Government intended to comply with the American demands for an apology, punishment of the submarine commander and reparation for the damage done by the submarine's shell fire.

Officials of the department declined to divulge the nature of the information sought on the ground that negotiations at this time were confidential. A reply will go forward soon.

The Austrian contention has been that the submarine commander fired on the Petrolite by mistake, and that later the master of the tanker voluntarily furnished provisions to the submarine. The Petrolite's Captain swears, however, that he was shelled without provocation and compelled over vigorous protest to surrender a part of supplies which were sufficient only to take him to port.

ARMENIANS GIVE LUNCHEON.

Entertain Dr. Gibbons, Who Pleads for Catholics in Russia.

The Armenian colony in New York gave a luncheon yesterday in honor of Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons of Paris, who has just come to America on a special mission for the Armenian Catholics of Etchmiadzin, Russia. Dr. Gibbons announced that "his Holiness is extremely touched and gratified by the generosity and sympathy of the American people for his martyred nation."

"The Armenians," he said, "have no axe to grind, and are not agitating politically against or for any power or group of powers. They ask only that every effort be put forth to spare the unhappy remnant of their race in Mesopotamia."

Dr. Gibbons will return to Europe today.

CIVIC ORCHESTRAL CONCERT

Increasing Attendance Gratifies the Guarantors.

The Civic Orchestral Society gave its fourth concert, ending the second week of its series at Madison Square Garden, last night with evidence of popular support that must be gratifying to those whose subscriptions to a guarantee fund made the concerts possible, for, by official figures the audience of the first night, about 3,000, had grown last night to 4,500.

The program for the concert comprised Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 5, the Prelude and Love Death from Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," Rimsky-Korsakow's "Cappriccio Espagnol," and the Hungarian March from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust."

The symphony was played with fine effect, but conductor and orchestra did their best work of the evening in the "Prelude and Liebested" in the usual arrangement of those parts of "Tristan." This was played with all the finish and exactness that its many chromatic passages require if they are to be really poignant, but, since technical matters can be more or less taken for granted now for this organization, there was still more to admire in the warmth, the virility, and the deep expressiveness which Mr. Rothwell and his men put into the music.

The soloist was Mme. Betty Lane Shepherd, a soprano hitherto unheard by New York audiences. She sang "Depuis le jour" from Charpentier's "Louise," and sang it very well, with surprising authority for a newcomer. After she had overcome a slight tendency to faulty intonation and a more pronounced inclination to indulge in what is profanely known as "scoop" to her high notes, which faults were eliminated soon after she had started, she did some singing which was marked by a good quality of tone, even and smooth in emission, and governed by a noticeably well-managed breath control.

Elsie Janis to Take Ocean Voyage.

Elsie Janis, accompanied by her mother, will sail today on the St. Louis for England. They will spend a few days in London, and will come back on the return trip of the same steamer. Miss Janis has been engaged as one of the stars of the Dillingham-Ziegfeld revue at the Century the coming season, and she is taking the ocean trip to rest for that engagement. No official announcement of the cast of the revue has been made, but among others who will probably appear in it are Hazel Dawn, Sam Bernard, Frank Tinney, Leon Errol, Elizabeth Brice, and Charles King.

Give Plays on Columbia Green.

A series of performances of classical plays will be given by Clifford Devereux and his company next week on the green of Columbia University. The repertoire will be: Wednesday night, "Twelfth Night"; Thursday night, "Comedy of Errors"; Friday night, "She Stoops to Conquer," and Saturday night, "As You Like It." The performances will be under the direction of the Department of English of the Summer School, though the general public will be admitted upon payment of the subscription price.

"Purity" Has Been Edited.

The motion picture, "Purity," which Commissioner of Licenses Bell placed under the censorial ban earlier in the week is announced for exhibition at the Liberty Theatre tonight. Audrey Munson, an artists' model who has won some fame posing for sculptors, acted the principal rôle for the picture. Since the showing was forbidden Tuesday night the film has been edited and some of the more graphic scenes have been deleted.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

George Ralph, who went to England last month to report for military service, has received a commission and has been sent to France. If he is mustered out in time he will return to New York next season to head a new Shakespearean company.

Charles Compton, who took some motion pictures of Charles E. Hughes for use in the Presidential campaign, has received a commission to photograph President Wilson for a similar purpose.

Claire Lorraine has been engaged by Corey & Riter for "The Amber Empress." Miss Lorraine, who is a pupil of Anna Pavlowa and Adeline Genee, danced with the Metropolitan Opera ballet during the season of 1914-1915.

St. John Ervine's play, "Jane Clegg," will be given its first American performance in Stamford next Monday night, in the cast will be Katherine Grey, Wallis Clark, Lewis Edgarde, Kate Mayhew, and Frederick Annerley. William Gilmore has staged the production.

An invited audience in which there were many army and navy officers and members of patriotic organizations saw a series of motion pictures of Alaska at a special showing yesterday morning at the Rialto. The films were taken by Dr. Leonard G. Sugden, explorer and late surgeon of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. Dr. Sugden accompanied the exhibition with an explanatory talk. The pictures will be shown in instalments on the regular Rialto program during the next few weeks.

Winchell Smith and John L. Golden have changed the title of the comedy they will present at the Gaiety early the coming season from "Like Mother Made" to "Turn to the Right." Rehearsals will be begun Monday with the following players: Forrest Winant, Louise Rutter, Ruth Chester, Lucy Cotton, Frank Nelson, Edgar Nelson, Samuel Reed, Roy Fairchild, and Charles Humphrey.

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MOUNTAINS OF MAIL SWAMP PLATTSBURG

Post Office Force Overwhelmed and Angry Rookies Appeal to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 21.—Conversation in the camp on these hot days drifts between the weather and the camp's one scandal. Plattsburg's lone scandal is its Post Office. Very little has been said about it so far because it was hoped that it would come to an end. Instead of improving things are getting worse, and indignant rookies are telegraphing frantically to Congressmen and Senators asking if something cannot be done to stir the Post Office Department to its duty.

Just before 6,000 men descended on Plattsburg ten days ago to take their training the military authorities notified the Post Office Department that it would soon have a mail delivery problem on its hands. The department promised full co-operation. What has happened is that rookies stand in line for hours without getting anywhere near the ramshackle building where the camp Post Office is located, then rush away to report for necessary military duty, dash frantically back at the first opportunity without getting any nearer the things they want, and then hold evening symposiums on civic unpreparedness. For promptly at 8 P. M., the hour when the rookie begins to have a few moments of leisure, the Post Office shuts for the day.

Inside are heaps of unsorted parcel post packages, mountains of unsorted newspapers, piles of undelivered letters, and a sympathetic but h

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1916.

BUSINESS MEN AT WASHINGTON.

The country rebelled against the conditions when business invaded Washington for privileges. Now we are witnessing the invasion of Congress by business men who are seeking freedom from restraints. The country is likely to favor the present humble petitions as it certainly approved the correction of the earlier conditions. Business certainly would not be supported in asking anything for itself at the cost of the country; nothing of that sort is asked. Relief from old laws is the burden of the request of business, not the enactment of new laws. Bankers and railwaymen are asking for relief from the Clayton law, which is the particular pride of those enacting it, or recently was. Exporters of a thousand commodities, represented by seven leading producers who sign the petition on behalf of the copper, lumber, flour, naval stores, and other trades, are asking relief from the Sherman anti-trust law, as it is applied to foreign trade. Taken together, the protest against projects of new law and the petition for relief from old laws are an impressive evidence of the dissatisfaction of business with what is done either for or against it. Those responsible for such conditions may be moved by self-esteem to point with pride to their accomplishments, but they have made more victims than clients by their activities.

The principle underlying all three petitions is freedom to combine in promotion of trade. The theory of the laws against which they are protesting is that all combination is in restraint of trade. The Clayton law forbids the interlocking of directorates because it makes trade more difficult for competitors who are not interlocked. Business men think it good practice to unite their resources of both capital and information. Those with inferior resources and information are at a disadvantage. Trade may be promoted rather than restrained, but it is unlawful to promote it by combination. Every tub should stand on its own bottom. The earlier doctrine was that the size of the tub, if it were independent, was irrelevant, but there are tendencies toward limiting the size of the tub, as well as conspiracy to increase it. Complaint is no longer made of the conduct of the combinations. It is not said that their manner of business is immoral or unfair. In fact, there are no better citizens than those asking relief from the Clayton law. Their claim is that there is an unjust prejudice and discrimination against them.

Indeed, they find a spokesman in the Commission appointed expressly to regulate them. The strongest argument for combination in trade was made by EDWARD N. HURLEY, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. It is true that he limited his argument to foreign trade, but in logic and morals no line can be drawn. If combination gives advantage it gives it both in domestic and in foreign trade. Mr. HURLEY'S strongest argument is of equal application to all trade and all statutes. He thought the laws should be made clearer because business men are "afraid" of them. He cited a case in which lawyers consulted regarding a proposed combination advised that it was lawful. It was not proceeded with, as lawyers of bankers advised against financing the combination because of their fear of the law. No case was cited in which the Supreme Court had interpreted the law unfavorably to reasonable combination in either domestic or foreign trade, but lawyers and lower courts differ, and therefore the law should be clarified.

The Sherman anti-trust law is one of the shortest and plainest statutes which ever was passed. There is no unusual language in it. The highest court has declared that it merely embodies the principles which have been litigated for a thousand years. If that law is not understood after a quarter of a century, how long will it be before any explanatory statute makes the matter clearer? Mr. HURLEY himself says that he has changed his mind about the law. "I would have been glad to see it repealed. Now I know better." Mr. HURLEY has come to think that the Sherman law is a good law. He can do more to clarify and enforce the law than Congress, and he was appointed for that purpose. The remedy for too many laws is not more laws, but better administration of old laws, unless they can be repealed. That is not the case with the Sherman law. It is not one of the superfluous laws. A declaration by the Administration that it would be guided by the Federal Trade Commission and a declaration by the Commission of its understanding of the law would do more to clarify and stabilize the situation than Congress can do.

IN THE DARK.

How much do we know about the war we imagine ourselves to be seeing? If we could read now the histories which will be published fifty years hence, we might not be able to recognize the story. It may minimize or leave out many of the things which seem to us now to be most important and dwell on events we have not even heard of. In this age of light, much of the war is being fought in the dark.

The Marquis of CREWE, on July 20, 1916, tells the House of Lords for the first time that from December, 1914, to September, 1915, war was going on upon the northwestern frontier of India; that in that time there were no less than seven separate attacks, "some of a very formidable character." A mere attack of unorganized and ill-armed tribesmen could not be "formidable" to the Government of India. What has been going on there? The danger must be over, or the Government, which concealed it so successfully, would not admit it now in this way. It must have been a "formidable" danger indeed when no hint of it was allowed to leak out to a nation which was permitted to learn of the failure in the Dardanelles campaign and the disaster in Mesopotamia. It is plain to see that, though we, the contemporaries, know nothing of the war in India of 1914-15, our children will be devoting much attention to it in their study of history in school.

A matter of much less significance, but illustrating our contemporary ignorance, too, is that of the postcard received by the American Board from a missionary nurse in Turkey—apparently a mere note of greeting, but containing mysterious references to one verse in the Book of Job and one in the Psalms. On looking up the references the fact is revealed—cholera is raging and famine is at hand. The ingenious nurse smuggled the fact past the Turkish censor on the postcard. Hitherto the world has remained in ignorance of it—and of how much else that is going on in Turkey we have no idea, for that country has been masked from us for months. As for Persia, our knowledge of the important events that have been taking place there is practically at zero. If we could have a glimpse at the school histories—and the school geographies, too—of 1936, we should probably be amazed to find what momentous things can be done in this age of light without the world even hearing of them.

OUR TRADE IN WAR SUPPLIES.

Shares of what are called war order companies have recently been much less attractive to buyers in the stock market than they were some time ago. Many of these companies are still making great profits, but the declaration of large dividends has not prevented a decline of the shares' market value. This has suggested some inquiry as to the condition and prospects of that trade in war supplies which has been the main cause of an extraordinary increase of exports, an increase which raised the monthly total to $472,000,000 in May and has given to this country a trade balance in its favor—excess of exports over imports—of $2,165,000,000 for the fiscal year that ended with June.

Is the demand from the Allies for munitions and other war material declining? Three companies took an order in April of last year for $65,000,000 worth of shells. This work will be completed within a few weeks. One of the companies will dismantle that part of its plant which has been used for this purpose, sell the machinery, and discharge 2,500 employés. Another company, which has sold great quantities of powder to the Allies, has reduced by one-third the work hours at its factories, using two shifts of eight hours each, instead of three. British officers who have been serving as inspectors at munition plants here are saying, it is reported, that their work is almost done, because manufacturers in England are now able to supply the demand. There is confirmation of this in the recent statements of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE and the British Minister of Munitions. At the munitions conference, a few days ago, the Minister of War said that the output of guns and ammunition in England was growing with great rapidity, although the new factories, many of them recently completed, were working at not more than one-third of their full capacity. The number of employés, only 198,000 in 1914, is now 3,500,000.

A few new orders have recently been given here, and many companies are working on old ones. But there is evidence that the trade in finished ammunition is declining, so far as new contracts are concerned, although the demand from Russia may be excepted. While this is true, however, foreign purchases in this country of raw or half-finished material have been growing. Hundred of thousands of tons of steel forgings and rounds or bars, that can be used in munition factories abroad, have been sold in the last few months. Italy and France are buying our pig iron. Quite recently Russia has ordered 365,000 tons of steel rails and 165,000 tons of barbed wire. There may be compensation, at least for some time to come, in sales of raw steel or half-finished steel products, for a reduction of our sales of ammunition. The latest reports do not show that our exports are falling.

The market value of war order shares has also been affected by other considerations. Russian successes on the east front, followed by the British and French advance on the west, have led some to foresee an end of the war in the near future. And there have been taken into account the approaching new taxes on munitions. These will reduce the manufacturers' profits. But, on the whole, in the condition of those American industries which have been directly and favorably affected by the war, there is no warrant for discouragement or pessimism. Large profits have been earned and are held here, and one effect of our great movement in the field of war supplies will be a broadening of the scope and field of our foreign trade after the war.

THE COVENANTERS.

Mr. BAINBRIDGE COLBY of the Progressive State Committee is in Syracuse today, irreconcilably opposed to the approval by that body of the nominations of Mr. HUGHES and Governor WHITMAN, and resolved to unfold the complete tale of the transactions in Chicago whereby the Progressive National Committee indorsed Mr. HUGHES. Mr. COLBY is a man of force, of strong principles and feelings, given to plain language. He is a Progressive by conviction, and cannot change to accommodate the wishes of the Progressive bosses. For, alas! the managers of the party that in 1912 was "committed to the principle of "government by a self-controlled "democracy expressing its will through "representatives of the people," seek to control their party exactly in the ancient way, boss it, mean to hand it over, without consultation of its voters, to its enemy of 1912, to the tender mercies of the "crooks" and "burglars."

"I have always supposed," says Mr. COLBY, "that the Progressive Party "was primarily a revolt against ma-"chine rule. And yet PERKINS and "FLINN are falling back upon the rank-"est machine methods." In justice to Mr. PERKINS and Mr. FLINN and their associates in the lightning change from revolt to regularity, Mr. COLBY should not forget that "machine" and "machine methods" and "steam roller" are elastic phrases. Mr. ROOSEVELT wanted to be nominated in 1912. Therefore the "steam roller" and other political appliances of which he had made a diligent use, for his own, and therefore good, purposes, were instruments of Satan in the hands of Mr. TAFT'S friends. When he wants to "beat WILSON" and hopes to attain that lofty aim by means of Mr. HUGHES and the Republican Party, the "steam roller" ceases to be an instrument of Satan and becomes an implement of righteousness. The machine that works for you is admirable. The machine that works against you is infamous. Any politician not a hopeless idealist sees that point of view.

Mr. COLBY is a hopeless idealist. There are Progressives in every State who resent, as he does, the bulldozing of the Progressive bosses and cannot be made Republican chattels. Their independence, their loyalty to their ideas, their courage, command respect and admiration. The hero worshippers and the opportunists can be transferred. The stiff-necked Puritans, the Covenanters of the "covenant with the people," will vote as they please, and not as they are directed. It is already clear that many of them will vote for Mr. WILSON.

MILLIONS OF GOBLIN VOTES.

It is a wonderful thing how different the man in the next county is from your neighbor. The further away he is the more he differs. The man in the next State has no characteristics at all in common with the man next door, and as for the man on the other side of the Mississippi, he is a monstrosity. The stupendous foolishness, the unexpected outbreaks of wisdom, the sentimentality in the wrong place, the criss-cross currents of motives, which you, living at No. 201, have noticed in Jones, who lives at No. 203—these things are not to be found in the man in Indiana, whom you have never seen. As for the man in California, whom you never will see, he is hardly human.

"That the three or four million wo-"men voters in the twelve enfranchised "States," says The Sun, "will vote "practically as a unit next Fall is more "clearly apparent now than it was "even last May." Surely. When woman suffrage was granted in those States it was not granted solely to suffrage agitators; it was granted to all women, to suffragists, anti-suffragists, women not interested either way; it was granted to Minerva, Fluffy Ruffles, Mrs. Partington, Aspasia, Mary Wollstonecraft, Tottie Coughdrop, and Mrs. Gamp. They are all going to vote as a unit, without regard to how their fathers and husbands vote, against any party that does not confer suffrage on the women of New York and Mississippi. They are a band of Jaels, of Judiths, a female Kuklux Klan or Vehmgericht of so many millions, deadly in purpose and rigid in resolution; all of them, housemaids, "society" leaders, chorus girls, cooks, ironworkers' families, waitresses, wives of millionaires.

Now, if women voted here in New York, we know how the woman next door and our married daughter and Tom Smith's wife across the way would vote. We don't know so much about the women in the next county, but we know that if some suffrage agitator of the Women's Party called at a man's house at dinner time and asked his wife and daughter and the cook for a few moments' conversation, and then told them how to vote, they might or might not obey her meekly, implicitly, unquestioningly. They might ask the man's opinion, and they might not. The cook might consult the policeman about whether she should obey this imperative stranger, or she might do as the imperative stranger told her. Cousin Mary would vote any way a suffrage agitator told her to, but Aunt Jane would fly into a temper and tell the suffrage agitator to begone in haste. We know that Johnson's wife is more interested in the Mexican question than in suffrage for women in other States, and that Robinson's sister isn't. Striking a balance, we are inclined to think that most of the women on this block and most of those in that church would ignore the suffrage agitator if they had the vote.

But these millions of women live in other States, and they have no characteristics in common with Cousin Mary and Aunt Jane and the dressmaker and that foolish little daughter of Brown's. Distance has deprived them of resemblance to the human family, with its strange consistencies and its normal inconsistencies and its wisdoms and follies and mixtures of motives. They are not women; they are Woman.

The vice of the Women's Party movement is not that it can do what it has set out to do, create a sex division in politics, but that it is trying to do it, and that it is succeeding to the extent of accustoming probably some thousands of women to that mental attitude.

SOME HYPNOTISTS.

Professor HUGO MUENSTERBERG, the ingenious psycho-analyst, psychometrist, and psycho-statistician, tells the Harvard Summer School that he "has never yet found a person" whom he "could not successfully hypnotize within a very short time." This statement, justly flattering to the professor's hypnotic powers, is less sweeping than it looks at first blush. His classroom, laboratory, and literary work must take a considerable part of his time. Doubtless the number of his docile subjects is large, but, with the greatest opportunity and zeal, he can meet only a restricted number of persons. The mass, the millions, remain unhypnotized.

Mr. BRYAN has hypnotized millions in his time. If his magnetic eye and hand have lost something of their old charm and potency, if he has found millions on whom his suggestions fell barren, still he has a notable record in the profession. Mr. ROOSEVELT is even more remarkable. He formed a party and unformed it, molded it into life and then bade the creature die, by his magic art as a hypnotist. He created passionate enthusiasms and crusading ardors. With a wave of his club he bade them be transferred to the old body of Republicanism. If his performance seems more like wizardry than science, it must be remembered that magic was "early science" and that the phenomena of witchcraft and sorcery that once held Europe, and still hold great regions of the world, in terror have received their first explication in our own time from the students of hysteria, suggestion, and so on.

Of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S genius as a hypnotist it is enough to say that he hypnotized Professor MUENSTERBERG himself. No matter with what vigor the Oyster Bay warlock bewhacked the hyphen, his colleague at Cambridge lauded him as the fittest candidate for President and recommended him in vain to the straitest sect of German-Americans. Now that the German propaganda in this country may be considered as a far-off and fruitless thing, psychologists like Professor MUENSTERBERG might well study its psychological peculiarities. If hypnotism is "simply a case of increasing the suggestibility of the mind," why can't it be applied to propaganda? Is there no literary hypnotism, no sure means of making the reader accept the opinion or emotion of the writer? Analysis of the methods of literary artistry will not do. A scientific hypnotism compelling the reader's mind is needed. Slumber too many writers, too many propagandists, can bring on him. But their suggestion fails. "The morphine fiend" can be cured by hypnosis. Why are so many persons of normal common sense incurable in their views about the invasion of Belgium, for instance? Has Professor MUENSTERBERG ever experimented with any of these indociles?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Self-Esteem Suffers from Them.

Instead of treating the popular prejudice against specialists and experts as an irritating mystery, which has been the usual fashion, an editorializing psychologist, who writes pieces for The Rochester Post Express, has dug down into the recesses of his evidently powerful mind and brought therefrom a solution of the problem that is something more than plausible.

There are, he says, specialists and specialists—a rather obvious and well-known truth, but essential to the starting of his argument, which thus continues: There is a popular antagonism to specialists, and even contempt for them and their pretensions, but these feelings do not extend to the whole class. Those who deal with matters concerning which the ordinary man or woman claims no knowledge or competence are neither hated nor despised; on the contrary, they are respected, and even revered—their services are gratefully accepted and generously rewarded. The specialists who excite animosity or derision are those who deal with subjects in which everybody or almost everybody believes that no guidance is needed except common sense and common experience. Now, there is a good deal in that. The man who for years has carried on a business large or small, of his own is not pleased when one considerably younger than himself, and without the knowledge called "practical," comes into his store or factory and tells him that his accounting system is worse than worthless, his profits largely or wholly illusive, and his natural fate bankruptcy, should he go on in his old ways. The grizzled farmer is more than apt to be bitterly resentful when some youngster from an agricultural college informs him that the methods by which he raises, or tries to raise, crops—the methods taught and followed by his estimable ancestors for many generations—are really too stupid for serious discussion and should be abandoned for something which the old farmer, as the extremity of his condemnation, calls "book farming." And it is when the specialist ventures to invade the home—to say that the cooking is bad, the cleaning inadequate, the management of the children harmful to them—that he excites the fiercest hostility.

Instances like these could easily be multiplied. The claim that they would cover all the prejudice against experts is hardly true, but they do explain a lot of it.

Deutschland Facts and Fancies.

While the Deutschland has been hesitating to take the plunge that might be the beginning of a successful voyage home or of one much shorter, there has been a magnificent opportunity for conjecture and prophecy as to the plans of her commander and as to the devices for her capture or destruction that might or should be adopted by her eager enemies waiting outside the three-mile limit. This opportunity, as many a column of print shows, has not been wholly neglected, but it has not been fully utilized.

Nobody has yet suggested, for instance, that Captain KOENIG, if hard pressed by the hostile cruisers, will probably illustrate German efficiency by showing that the Deutschland, by the turning of a few cranks, can be changed into a Zeppelin, as much at home in the upper airs as, before the transformation, she was in the ocean depths. And the schemes of the Allies for catching—as revealed by those who know nothing about them—have not included some of the most simple and practical that could have been put on the list.

Why has nobody presented in elaborate detail the high probability that from one of the waiting cruisers, as soon as word reaches her by wireless or other signal that the Captain is off, there will rise an agile aeroplane to follow the submarine's course and notify her position, as, it is well known, an aeroplane can do, to the waiting gunners? After one of them has fired a single shot—the vibrations of which, of course, will be audible through the Deutschland's delicate microphones—unless Captain KOENIG promptly halts, rises, and submits to visit and search, his craft will have forfeited all of her immunity as a merchantman. It will then be quite in accord with international law for the aeroplane to drop bombs where, from the Allies' point of view, they will do the most good.

This might easily be effective, even though the submersible were not a few feet below the surface. There would, indeed, be some difficulty in hitting her, especially as no nursemaids or postmen are on board, but even without those favorite targets for all aerial marksmen, the thing could be done if the bombs were of the right sort. They should be shaped to pierce water swiftly, without making any splash, and naturally they would not be of the explode-on-contact sort, but be equipped with time fuses carefully adjusted to blow up at exactly the effective depth and instant.

A Solemn Warning for Sharks.

Somebody has made the suggestion — and really it's worth considering—that the way to reduce the danger from sharks to nothing or to negligibility is to create a demand for them as food. Our neighbor The Evening Post, which has a vast and sympathetic knowledge of all fierce creatures, vouches for the edibility of sharks, and declares that, properly prepared, they are as good as halibut—which is saying a lot.

Of course, as soon as sharks acquired a market value and were hunted systematically for gain, instead of in a merely desultory manner on account of hatred, their extermination would begin. Of course, also, they soon would all perish unless measures for their protection were taken, Shark Wardens appointed—politicians please note—and a close season established and enforced in their behalf.

The objection that nobody would eat sharks under that sinister and loathly name may or may not be valid. Probably it isn't, but, if so, another name could easily be found, and one, too, at which the misbranding law would complaisantly wink either eye or both. We all know what "Alaska sable" did for the fur of an animal the usual name of which is scarcely mentionable in mixed company, and the natural history books supply many really pretty names for the assorted members of the great selachian tribe, none of them at all suggestive of murder and sudden death.

Letting Children Play Together.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Board of Health demands the closing of the children's department of all public libraries so as to avoid the assembling of children together and thus to prevent the spreading of infantile paralysis. Why then should not the board be consistent and close the public school playgrounds? I am a resident of Washington Heights and live in close proximity to the public school in 146th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. In passing the playground there I have noted what a dirty condition it is in, with swarms of children at play. To be sure, the children have to play somewhere, but if each child were to play in front of his or her house the danger would not be nearly so great. If an infected child plays in the school yard others who play there are in danger. If the assembling of children in libraries is forbidden surely all playgrounds should be closed. C. T. L.

New York, July 20, 1916.

Roller Skates and Pushmobiles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the controversy concerning ball playing in the streets is going on, let me protest against roller skates and the so-called pushmobiles, which make a tremendous noise and which give you a bumped shin or heel if you do not hasten out of their way.

New York, July 20, 1916. M. C. A.

TESTING DEFICIENT MINDS.

Desire for Novelty and "Quick Lunch" Methods Deplored.

New York, July 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The action of the Supreme Court Justice who a day or two ago refused to be influenced by the Binet-Simon tests in the case of a young girl sent to an institution for the feeble-minded as a defective is most commendable, especially at a time when sensational attempts are being made to introduce arbitrary and inexact methods of diagnosis, especially in criminology. The desire for novelty and reform characteristic of the age has run riot, and, instead of experienced and level-headed men being sought to gauge the mental standard and responsibility of the weak-minded and insane, the work is usually allotted to immature or erratic physicians, or even laymen, who are often the merest tyros in psychiatry. It is only recently that a "medico-criminologist" from a Western city had the effrontery to say that he could diagnose dementia-precox and other forms of insanity by the subject's ability to execute certain diagrams, and that it often required only a few minutes before the court session to separate the insane criminals from the others.

Not only have the Binet-Simon tests been found to be unsound and unreliable and of narrow application, and have been largely superseded by those of Habermann and Huey, but there is a growing disposition to doubt the value of many of the conventional tests of the psychological laboratory. It was not so long ago that the diagnostic signs of degeneration described by Lombroso were considered infallible by most criminologists and many psychiatrists; at present they are very properly judged to be worth little or nothing. While latter-day methods of examination, if conservatively applied, are useful, no condemnation is sufficiently severe for the pyrotechnic indulgence of certain workers in this field. One of the writer's friends by accident entered the room of a doctor. In a corner crouched a frightened child, while in front of him stood a man who was violently beating a tin utensil. The scene was so extraordinary that the doctor apologetically informed the visitor that this was only "a reaction experiment."

The estimation of the mental integrity and responsibility cannot be determined in a half-hour interview, or by methods such as these. Every practical psychiatrist knows that days and even months are often required to say positively whether an individual is insane or accountable for his actions, so that what may be called the "quick lunch" methods of diagnosis in prisons and children's courts are to be deprecated.

While the attitude of the courts, especially in regard to criminal cases, leaves much to be desired, it is satisfactory to find the disposition of the bench to disregard pseudo-science of every kind.

ALIENIST.

Plight of an Unreconstructed Rebel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article commenting on the pathetic case of John Raymond, the aged ex-rebel, who has refused financial aid offered by the United States Consul at San Luis Potosi because he is still an "unreconstructed rebel" without legal status in the United States, interests me greatly, because I happen to know the old man. He was employed by me for three years, from 1900 to 1903, while I was manager of the smelting works of the Compania Metallurgica Mexicana, an important American enterprise at San Luis Potosi. I understand he remained in the service of the company thereafter until all operations were suspended at the time of the Vera Cruz incident. Raymond was a thoroughly respectable and worthy man. He was married to a Mexican woman of some education and refinement, who, I understand, has since died. He served the company in various capacities, as foreman of gangs of laborers, about the smelter and on the railroad, and was considered honest and reliable enough to be put in charge of the small company store, (tienda de raya,) which was maintained for the convenience of the Mexican employes.

It hardly seems possible that even an "unreconstructed rebel" could keep up such an ancient grudge, and I do not remember seeing any evidences of it; but "old man Raymond" is not characterized by a lamb-like disposition, and the present episode is not surprising to one who knows him. Besides, what would a penniless old man of 79 do if he should get back safely to the United States after living fifty years in Mexico? He probably prefers to take his chances with the forbearance of his Mexican neighbors who know him, rather than to face poverty and old age among strangers of his own race.

It is a pitiful case at best, and let us hope that some way may be found to relieve this stanch old rebel in spite of himself; but that relief to be effective must be something more than dumping him on this side of the Texas border. ARTHUR S. DWIGHT.

New York, July 19, 1916.

If Authors Would Succeed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree with Robert J. Shores that the Authors' League of America will accomplish more by not affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. The league has a large membership which is rapidly increasing. It embraces not only writers of books, but also editors, publishers, theatrical managers, artists, &c. More reforms can be accomplished by inducing more publishers and moving picture directors to affiliate with the league and co-operating with it than for the league to associate itself with "labor" and antagonize the money interests in the business. That the Federation of Labor has many gross faults in the manner of conducting its affairs is very evident. Why shouldn't the Authors' League (composed of the best brains in the country) gain its reforms by its own efforts, by its own strength? It seems to me the league ought to strengthen its own feet instead of clutching at the union for support.

FRANCES MINTZ GORMAN.

Jersey City, N. J., July 20, 1916.

What Scott Nearing Said.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to call your attention to a slight inaccuracy in the report which was made of my speech before the teachers on July 5. The papers quote me as saying: "During the last eighteen months the newspapers of the United States without exception have been carrying on one of the most scandalous propagandas that have ever been carried on." What I did say was: "Almost without exception." I have followed this particular matter with a great deal of interest, and have kept in touch particularly with the papers that were willing to print anti-preparedness material.

SCOTT NEARING.

Chautauqua, N. Y., July 17, 1916.

NOT EXACTLY FREUDIAN.

The unexpressed, uncognized wish in me—
How often have I pondered and desired
To know just what it was that I aspired
To be or do, and thus at last to see
The reason for so much blind energy.
The wish is father to the act, 'tis said,
Yet in my actions I am often led
As though the fathers did not all agree.
And thus I'm puzzled why on earth I stay
Controlled by things that pull me every way.
If it were only ONE ambitious zeal,
Well known and named, to lead me, or to lash
My feet to victory, happy would I feel!
I'm truly conscious of my wish for CASH! LURANA SHELDON.

RUSSIA'S HARVEST IN THE BALKANS.

Professor Milynkov Explains Why the Diplomacy of the Allies Failed to Win Bulgaria to Their Cause.

By A BULGARIAN DIPLOMAT.

New York, July 19, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of May 12 you published a translation by Charles Johnston of a speech recently delivered in the Russian Duma by Professor Paul Milynkov, the leader of the Constitutional Democrats, on Russia's desire to get an outlet on the Mediterranean Sea. It has occurred to me that another speech of Professor Milynkov, made in the Duma toward the end of March, and widely commented on by the Russian press, deserves to be brought to the notice of your readers. The speech is important for the light it throws upon Russo-Bulgarian relations and the reasons it discloses why the Allies failed to win Bulgaria for their side and bring about an understanding between her and Serbia.

In his speech, Professor Milynkov blamed Sazonoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, for having been short-sighted in his Balkan policy. He declared with characteristic outspokenness that Russia reaped in the Balkans "what she had sown earlier" and against which he had given repeated warnings before the beginning of the war. Speaking of the strain in Russia's relations with Bulgaria, which began on May 20, 1913, he alluded to a letter of Sazonoff, dated May 16 of that year, in which the latter, while categorically acknowledging the rights of Bulgaria, demanded of her certain concessions to Serbia, contrary to the stipulations of the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty, concluded under the aegis of Russia.

"Having found no support in Russia," said Milynkov, "the Bulgarians, as we all know, suffered a great disaster. Russia allowed Rumania to go as far as the Bulgarian capital, which lived through a moment of deadly fear when the enemy's aeroplanes hovered over it, and it seemed as if the fate of Bulgaria was sealed. Bulgaria could not forget this, and could not help passing into the Austrian channel. It was evident from that moment that if we wished to turn Bulgaria again into our channel, we could do it only in one way, namely, by removing the consequences of the treaty of Bucharest and by restoring to Bulgaria what had been unjustly taken away from her. It was also evident that if we did not do this Bulgaria would be free to choose her own way of realizing her national aspirations and would go, not with us, but with our adversaries.

"But, gentlemen, this was not understood by us, and the fault lies with the Russian diplomacy. You all remember that some time ago Sazonoff categorically affirmed that Bulgaria would never go against Russia. That was an exaggerated self-confidence. After Bulgaria had gone over to our enemies, our Minister of Foreign Affairs equally positively declared that Bulgaria could not be drawn to our side, at least in the days when our military failures began, May 2, 1915.

"In spite of this, when the critical moment arrived, on the very eve of Bulgaria's taking a definite stand, the diplomats of the Allies appeared on Sept. 14 before Radoslavoff and did what I had urged should have been done at the very beginning. What hindered its being done earlier? First, the divergence of views among the Allies; second, the obstinacy of Serbia. It is too soon yet to speak of the divergences of opinion among the Allies, but the debates in the parliaments of the allied countries have supplied us with a key to the solution of the problem. This divergence of opinion lay between two possible policies. I advised a policy of concessions, while our allies urged, as it appears, a policy of coercion. According to the words of our Minister, Serbia also was for coercion. She asked to be allowed to attack Bulgaria before the latter had armed herself.

"Meanwhile, our Minister of Foreign Affairs hesitated to have recourse to coercion, and at the same time declined to follow in the path of concessions, in order to obtain definite, decisive, and, especially, quick results. The obstinacy of Serbia was likewise due to our insufficient insistence. During a whole year the plan of an Austro-German invasion of Serbia and the possibility of her disastrous defeat were well known. During all this time it was no secret that Bulgaria was getting ready to occupy, in such a contingency, Macedonia. Serbia showed herself yielding only when danger imminently hung over her; but no sooner had the danger temporarily passed away than she at once withdrew her concessions."

In confirmation of Professor Milynkov's statement that Serbia asked permission from the Allies to attack Bulgaria before she had armed herself, I may be allowed to quote from a letter, written to the Greek paper, Patris, of Nov. 7, 1915, by "a prominent Serbian" (believed to be the Serbian Minister at Athens) the following statement:

Fifteen days before the Bulgarians attacked the Serbians we had concentrated on our frontiers 120,000 men, against 30,000 Bulgarians. Under the circumstances, if we had attacked first we would have been in Sofia in ten days and would have forestalled thereby the Bulgarian invasion.

It is apparent from all this that, while the Allies were negotiating with Bulgaria to bring about a reconciliation between her and Serbia, the latter had quietly assembled a big army with the purpose of attacking Bulgaria, feigning at the same time willingness to make territorial concessions. The fact that Bulgaria had an insignificant number of troops on her frontiers to meet such an attack is sufficient proof of her sincerity in her negotiations with the Allies and of her desire to come to an amicable understanding. No better refutation could be given to the wrong opinion, prevalent in some quarters, that in those transactions Bulgaria played the part of a wolf, while Serbia was an innocent lamb.

A BULGARIAN.

MORTGAGE RECORDING TAX

Not Changed to Seventy-five Cents for a Five-Year Period.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article published in THE TIMES, S. W. Straus discusses the mortgage recording tax law of 1906, and after giving the revenue derived therefrom, he says:

Yet the New York Legislature, in May, 1915, took a step backward, changing the rate from 50 cents per hundred dollars for the life of the security to 75 cents for a five-year period.

This last statement is an error. Mr. Straus has confused the secured debt tax law with the mortgage recording tax.

No step backward has been taken in the mortgage recording tax law since it was enacted in 1906. The rate then established of 50 cents per hundred dollars, payable once for all, and exempting the mortgage or any underlying securities from the personal property tax, is the rate now. The law has, in fact, been extended twice: once in 1907 to permit the bringing in of mortgages and bonds recorded prior to 1906, and again this year to permit the payment of a tax on the entire amount of a mortgage covering property both within and without the State.

The mortgage recording tax applies to mortgages secured by real property situated within the State of New York. Mr. Straus has confused this with the secured debt tax, enacted in 1911, and which applies to mortgages on real property outside the State of New York. It is the secured debt tax and not the mortgage recording tax which was amended last year by increasing the rate to 75 cents per hundred dollars and by limiting the period of exemption to five years.

A. C. PLEYDELL,
Secretary New York Tax Reform Association.

New York, July 17, 1916.

"Yank" Shells.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following is an extract from a letter recently received. It was written by an officer in the English Army, now serving in the trenches, who has lived for thirty years or more in America:

It is all very well to say that America does not care what Europe thinks of her, but it is distressing to me and friends of America to hear and to read what Europe, belligerent and neutral, thinks of America. Our men in the front trenches call all shells which fail to explode on arrival "Yanks," as a matter of course, the explanation being that the shell is "too proud to fight" or explode. The American attitude is a complete puzzle to friendly and stupefied France, and anathema to every one else. The Mexican trouble is a matter of huge amusement to every one on this side on account of, and all on account of, that unlucky saying of Wilson's, "too proud to fight." This phrase will never be forgotten.

E. NELSON FELL.

Warrenton, Va., July 12, 1916.

An Opinion of The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Fall THE TIMES was so good as to send me a generous number of copies for use in my class in Elementary Journalism. The class examined during the semester probably seventy-five daily papers, and the unanimous verdict was that THE TIMES is the best newspaper in the United States. It may interest you to know that the coming year I shall depart from my custom of previous years, and shall require every member of the class to subscribe to one paper. In view of the verdict mentioned you will guess that the one paper is to be THE TIMES.

ROY BENNETT PACE,
Assistant Professor of English, Swarthmore College.

Swarthmore, Penn., July 17, 1916.

Disrespectful Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Better than any other campaign for the nation's welfare would be one for teaching the children respect for elders and consideration for others. As it is now there is nothing in the world that equals New York children in disrespect and lack of consideration. The other day a policeman, telling a well-dressed boy of foreign extraction not to be so noisy—that he might expect such howling from a "gutter snipe"—received the answer: "The best citizens come from the gutter!" M. G.

New York, June 16, 1916.

FORGETFUL CONDUCTORS.

Right to Travel Unmolested After Having One's Ticket Punched.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read an interesting article in THE TIMES, headed "Commuters Rebel." Allow me to say that I have been commuting for the past month on the Long Island Railway to Stony Brook, on the Wading River Branch of the Long Island Railroad, and have been disturbed at times by the conductor and his assistant asking for my ticket. When a conductor knows the passenger personally, and is able to call him by name, and has seen his ticket fifteen or twenty times, and therefore knows that the passenger actually possesses a ticket, it does seem unnecessary that the conductor should annoy the passenger by repeatedly asking for it. I should think that the officers would instruct conductors to make sure that the passengers have tickets, and then to use their discretion about asking to have the tickets produced several times on a journey of fifty or sixty miles.

DAVID G. WYLIE.

New York, July 20, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES there appeared a commuter's complaint that he was required to show his ticket more than once after leaving the terminal. I am pleased to inform this commuter that the United States Supreme Court rendered a decision on that point ten or twelve years ago and that the decision was against the railroad company.

A passenger boarded a train at the Broad Street Station in Philadelphia and showed his ticket to the conductor, who punched it and then handed it back. The passenger then went to sleep in his seat, and after the train had passed Trenton the conductor asked him again to show his ticket, which the passenger did and then again fell asleep, only to be awakened by the conductor after the train had passed New Brunswick, N. J.

The passenger was indignant and refused to show his ticket. The conductor then had the train stopped and the passenger was put off in a cornfield. The passenger then entered suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad and was awarded $500 damages. The Pennsylvania Railroad then took the case to the Supreme Court in New Jersey and lost again. On appeal to the United States Court the lower court's decision was upheld and the $500 was paid to the passenger.

In the decision handed down by the United States Court the court said in part: "This passenger, having purchased a ticket at the Broad Street Station

WILSON ASKS RULERS TO AID POLISH RELIEF

Urges Their Co-operation in Getting American Food Supplies to Starving Nation.

MAKES THE APPEAL DIRECT

German High Officers Assert That Crops and Garden Produce in Poland Are Superabundant.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Personal messages were sent by President Wilson today to European rulers urging their co-operation in getting food supplies from the United States to the starving people of Poland.

Similar efforts directed through the State Department to the foreign offices of the countries involved have met with failure. The President desires that France, Great Britain, and Russia allow the passage of the foodstuffs and that Germany and Austria-Hungary guarantee that the food will be given to the civilian population and not be seized by the armies of occupation.

The messages, which are identical, are addressed to the King of England, the President of France, the Czar of Russia, the German Emperor, and the Emperor of Austria-Hungary.

It is understood that no definite plan is suggested, although the President intimates that the United States would be glad to foster such a relief organization in Poland as has been maintained with success in Belgium.

The following statement was given out at the White House:

"The President has sent personal letters to the King of England, the Emperor of Germany, the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the President of France, suggesting the taking up entirely afresh of the matter of the relief of the overwhelming suffering in Poland, and tendering the friendly offices of this Government in negotiations as to the possibility and method of such relief, any plan proposed to be of such character as to be adapted to the accomplishment of no other result than that of the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Poland."

The President sent the letters at the earnest solicitation of natives of Poland living in this country who have told him that conditions in Poland are beyond description, that men, women, and children are starving and that all efforts to extend relief have failed.

DESCRIBE POLAND AS LAND OF PLENTY

German High Officers Tell of Great Surplus of Foodstuffs Sent to Germany.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 21.—According to what I gather from high officers recently returned from the east front, the harvest prospects in the occupied country seem very favorable. Large tracts of land, some brought under cultivation by soldiers only last year, are now bearing rich crops. All the deserted farms have been tilled, sowed, and planted by soldiers, while the remaining agricultural population have received high inducements and all help needed to increase the produce of their land.

Weather conditions are most favorable. In Courland and Poland the yield in grain and potatoes promises to surpass all expectations. There is such an abundance of vegetables and fruit that large quantities have been shipped into the interior of Germany, preferentially to the larger cities.

At Kovno a sort of agricultural college has been established for the benefit of officers and men of the army of occupation, who are being instructed how to make the most of the supplies of these provinces. Under this tutelage an extensive establishment has been erected, where thousands of tons of vegetables and fruit are dried and prepared in other ways for Winter consumption and shipment to distant places.

All the troops on the eastern front receive a plentiful supply of new vegetables and fruit. The surplus is collected at certain central stations from where the German market is supplied, what is left being dried or made into marmalade, of which alone it is proposed to preserve 300,000 hundredweight intended for the eastern armies.

Despite its climatically less favorable conditions, Lithuania's harvest, especially in garden products, is even more promising than the other provinces. Here Spring begins two weeks later than in central Germany, but changes with surprising rapidity to Summer, which circumstance requires a corresponding quickening of all agricultural labor.

CALL GERMAN CROPS POOR.

Experts Said to Have Admitted Official Statements Are Colored.

AMSTERDAM, July 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—From a very reliable source I learn that the Prussian Agricultural Minister's optimistic view of the German harvest prospects is not in the least shared by the great majority of agricultural authorities, who admit that the official statements are highly exaggerated and colored. Great difficulty will be found in gathering the meagre damaged crops owing to the lack of expert male labor, female labor being less useful than usual owing to the rain and the damaged state of the crops.

There is an immense loss of potatoes, which are lying in swamped ground rotting. If there is no spell of warm weather immediately the harvest will be much below last year's. "Then nothing can save Germany," was the expression used frely.

AMSTERDAM, July 21, (via London.)—The Berliner Tageblatt says that at a recent conference at Darmstadt with regard to the food situation, Adolph T. von Batocki, President of the German Food Regulation Board, frankly admitted that there was a shortage of foodstuffs, especially in towns, which it was impossible to overcome, and that he did not believe the present supply of potatoes would permit of the raising of the maximum allowance from 1½ to 2 pounds per week per head, as had been proposed.

Civilians Mobilized for Harvest.

THE HAGUE, July 21.—The commander of the Twentieth German Army Corps has ordered the mobilization of all civilians to aid in harvesting the crops. They will be paid for their work at the local rate of hire. Exemption from work will only be granted on a doctor's certificate. Persons refusing to comply with the mobilization order are punishable with a maximum sentence of a year's imprisonment and a fine of 1,500 marks.

RUMANIANS LEAVING WEST.

Heavy Emigration Indicates Possible Call to Colors.

HELENA, Mont., July 21.—Heavy emigration of Rumanians from Montana, all going eastward, was reported here today. When asked whether Rumania had summoned her reserves the men would not discuss the matter.

AURORA, Ill., July 21.—There is no significance to the Eastern hegira of Rumanians, John Popp, a leader of Rumanians in Aurora—a city which claims the greatest per cent. of Rumanian population in the United States—said today. He pointed to the fact that Rumanians almost to a man have been getting naturalized as fast as they are eligible, and that a call from Rumania has not been heard of here.

BELGIAN PRIEST DEPORTED.

Accused of Having a Share in Publication of Forbidden Journal.

AMSTERDAM, July 21, (via London.)—The sentence of a Jesuit priest, who was condemned to die by the German authorities in Belgium on account of his connection with the newspaper Libre Belgique, says the correspondent of the Tyd Dubar, has been commuted to twelve years at hard labor and deportation to Germany.

The secret publication of the Libre Belgique, the correspondent adds, continues despite German efforts to discover the editors and publishers

WANT £150,000,000 MORE.

British Vote of Credit Increased to £450,000,000.

LONDON, July 21.—The Treasury Department has issued a "supplementary estimate" for the vote of credit of £450,000,000. ($2,250,000,000,) which Premier Asquith will ask the House of Commons to vote to the Government on Monday.

This vote is the largest asked by the Government since the beginning of the war, and brings the total voted this year to £1,450,000,000, ($5,250,000,000,) and the total since the beginning of the war to £2,882,000,000, ($14,160,000,000.)

It was announced last Wednesday that Premier Asquith would ask the House of Commons for £500,000,000, ($2,500,000,000.) This "supplementary estimate" therefore is for £1,50,000,000,($750,000,000.)

WOMAN SUICIDE ON FERRY.

Leaps Into River on Hamilton Avenue Line—Identity Unknown.

While the Union ferryboat Montauk was on her way from Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, to the Battery at 1:50 yesterday afternoon, a well-dressed young woman, about 22 years old, committed suicide by jumping off the stern of the boat. The boat was in midstream at the time, and although Captain Smedley stopped directly and lowered a boat, the crew saw no sign of the woman after she jumped into the water.

Apparently the woman had no friends on the Montauk, and she left no clue that might assist in establishing her identity.

New Director of National Gallery.

LONDON, July 21.—Charles Holmes, the landscape painter, has been appointed Director of the National Gallery to succeed Sir Charles Holroyd. Mr. Holmes has been Keeper and Secretary of the National Portrait Gallery since 1909.

INQUIRY AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Labor Department Solicitor Continues His Investigation.

John B. Densmore, Solicitor to the Department of Labor and Acting Assistant Secretary of Labor, paid another visit to Ellis Island yesterday and spent two hours investigating the Immigration Bureau. In the absence of Commissioner Frederic C. Howe and Deputy Commissioner Byron H. Uhl, it was said that Mr. Densmore decided two or three minor cases that were on appeal, but did not make any recommendations for changes in the administration.

Before leaving the bureau, Mr. Densmore said he would go back to Washington on Monday and make his report to the Secretary of Labor. Commissioner Howe may return to Ellis Island today instead of Monday.

Three Hours Gives Her a Fortune.

RED BANK, N. J., July 21.—Through the death of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Perrine at Holmdel last Sunday morning Mr. Perrine's daughter, Mrs. William Gordon of Clifton Heights, Penn., a suburb of Philadelphia, will come into an estate estimated at from $80,000 to $100,000. Mr. Perrine, proprietor of the Holmdel Inn, and his wife each made a will, leaving all their property to each other. They died three hours apart, the wife before the husband. Thus, her property, estimated at $30,000, passed to her husband and upon his death to his daughter, the stepdaughter of Mrs. Perrine, who was Perrine's second wife.

Boom T. F. Conway for Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, July 21.—It was announced today that the Monroe County Democracy, which has the favor of the Wilson Administration, but is actively opposed to the Tammany machine in the State, has launched the boom of ex-Lieut. Gov. Thomas F. Conway of Plattsburg for United States Senator to succeed Senator O'Gorman.

MRS. BOWDOIN LEFT ESTATE OF $641,134

Mother of Former Morgan Co. Partner Owned Realty, Stocks, and Bonds.

$371,448 GOES TO DAUGHTER

Grandson, Who Inherited $2,000,000 from Father, Gets $109,772 —$30,000 to Grace Church.

The estate of Mrs. Julia Irving Grinnell Bowdoin, mother of Temple Bowdoin, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who died on Dec. 2, 1914, ten weeks after the death of her son, was appraised yesterday at $641,134.

The largest bequest was $371,448 to her daughter, Miss Edith Grinnell Bowdoin, who lived with the testatrix at 39 Park Avenue. The bequests comprised the premises at 39 Park Avenue, $210,000, the household and personal effects, valued at $51,000; a pew in Grace Church, appraised at $1,500, and two-fifths of the residuary estate.

The next largest share of the estate went to the decedent's grandson, George Temple Bowdoin, now 17 years old, who received more than $2,000,000 in trust under the will of his father. Young Bowdoin's interest in the estate of his grandmother amounted to $100,772.

Irving B. Kingsford, grandson of the decedent, got $34,880, and the testatrix's brother, Irving Grinnell, received $20,000 "as a mark of affection." Grace Church got $30,000, and the Church Temperance Society and the New York Training School for Deaconesses received $10,000 each. Susan P. Mather and Jessie L. Gardner, deaconesses, received $2,000 each.

The various items of Mrs. Bowdoin's personal effects were appraised as follows: Jewelry, $18,240; paintings, $5,330; books, $3,754; silverware, $2,149; wardrobe, $1,320, and wines, $1,000. An appraisal of $1,000 each was made for the following: Album containing eighty autograph letters from American historical personages, including Washington and Schuyler; 100 letters from kings, queens, and celebrities, and an album of Washington Irving manuscripts.

The most valuable items of jewelry were the following: Pearl necklace, seven strands, diamond clasp, $7,000; bracelet, eleven diamonds, $1,000; circle brooch, twelve diamonds, $1,200; chain with diamond, ruby, and pearl pearl, $1,200, and pin with two diamonds, $1,000. The most valuable paintings were: "St. Praxide Squeezing Blood of the Christian Martyrs Through a Sponge," (attributed to Guido Rent.) $5,000; oil portrait of Mrs. Bowdoin by Porter, $200, and portrait of Mrs. Bowdoin by E. G. Emmett, $500.

The bulk of the estate consisted of securities worth $255,858. The largest item was Interborough first refunding 5s, due 1960, $40,000.

JAMES A. BLANCHARD'S WILL.

Property of Ex-Justice Estimated at More Than $75,000.

The will of ex-Supreme Court Justice James A. Blanchard, filed for probate yesterday, leaves to his wife, Sallie M. Blanchard, the house in which she lives at 11 East Ninety-second Street, and gives to his son and only child, Medbery, the residuary estate. The jurist's property is estimated at more than $75,000.

Justice Blanchard also gave to his son loving cups, medals, correspondence, and a portrait of himself loaned to the Republican Club. He also left to him his discharge from the Federal Army in the civil war, and his library, professional and non-professional, "in the fervent hope that the former may be an incentive to patriotism and the latter to sound study and learning."

The testator left in trust to his friend, Thomas J. Crawford, 500 shares of the S. T. Taylor Company, a publishing concern, for the benefit of his grandchildren, James, Medbery, and Philip S. Blanchard of Ossining, to be held for them until the eldest is of age, when the stock is to be divided among them. The testator asked the trustee to take his place as a Director of the company, and makes the following direction concerning the stock:

"In the event of my wife or son or any one interfering in my way with the administration of said trust, I hereby authorize and direct my trustee to sell said stock and pay the proceeds of such sale to Ripon College, Ripon, Wis., my beloved Alma Mater."

LYON ESTATE WORTH $85,253.

Wife and Sons Share the Property in About Equal Portions.

The estate of Robert P. Lyon, who died on May 24, leaving a will directing that the radial artery at either wrist be cut by a competent surgeon at his death because he had "an intense dread of being buried alive," was appraised yesterday at $85,253. The bulk of the estate consisted of bank deposits of $42,829 and mortgages of $30,423. He gave $25,870 to his wife, Mrs. Grace I. Lyon, and $25,900 each to his sons, Arthur S. and Robert D. Lyon.

In his will Mr. Lyon asked that his body be put in a tomb because he held "an intense aversion and dread of my body being buried in the earth or underground."

Left $500,000 to Charities.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Charities here will receive a bequest of $500,000 in the will of Norman W. Harris, founder of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, whose estate is estimated at between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000, according to an announcement today. The charities are to be selected by the widow and children, but must be located in Cook County, Ill.

Son to Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Trevor.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Trevor are being congratulated on the birth of a son on Sunday last at their home, 103 East Eighty-sixth Street. Mrs. Trevor was formerly Miss Alice Haven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven of this city.

Miss Sally Brigham to Wed Aug. 3.

The wedding of Miss Sally Brigham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dana Brigham of Flushing, L. I., and Craig Colgate, son of Robert Colgate, is to take place on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 3, in St. John's Episcopal Church, Flushing. Their engagement was announced in June.

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WIFE SUES RICH SUGAR MAN

Jorge Tarafa, Well Known In Cuba, Defendant In Divorce Case.

Jorge Tarafa, a wealthy Cuban sugar grower, and member of one of the best known families on the island, who is Vice President and Treasurer of the Central Moron Sugar Company, of 149 Broadway, has been sued in the Supreme Court for divorce by Matilda Q. Tarafa of 561 West 141st Street.

The complaint had not yet been served, but the fact that the action had been brought was disclosed by the filing of a summons in the Supreme Court by O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver. A process server, who handed the summons to the defendant in a room at the Hotel St. Regis, said Mr. Tarafa took it and said the "matter will have to take its course." A notice of appearance for the defendant was filed yesterday by Martin W. Littleton.

Jorge Tarafa is brother of Colonel Jose Miguel Tarafa, President of the sugar company, who was first chosen Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Gomez, but who later declined the place. He won his title on the staff of General Calixto Garcia in the last revolution against Spain. He is one of the survivors of the filibustering expedition of the steamer J. W. Haskins, which foundered near Montauk Point, L. I., with many casualties.

The attorneys in the Tarafa divorce case declined to discuss it.

THREE GONE IN EXPLOSION.

Seven Others Hurt When Hercules Powder Works Blow Up.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., July 21.—An explosion in which three men are thought to have lost their lives and which sent seven others to the Dover General Hospital, occurred about 10:55 o'clock tonight at the plant of the Hercules Powder Works at Kenvil. Three buildings and several thousand pounds of powder were destroyed.

The explosion occurred in the dry house, where the powder is dried by steam heat. It was caused, said one of the employes, when Foreman Havens opened the door to the room, causing a current of air to enter. Havens's body cannot be found. Two others are missing.

Clarence Ford of Dover was thrown from the building by the explosion and ran a quarter of a mile, his clothing all in flames. He may die.

The explosion occurred at the change of the shifts, and the third shift men had not yet entered the building.

FIELDER'S POLITICAL LUNCH

Men Who Hope to Succeed Him Among Jersey Governor's Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 21.—Politicians of Passaic, Bergen, Warren, and Sussex counties were guests of Governor James F. Fielder at luncheon this noon, at the second gathering of the kind this season. Two candidates for Governor, Naval Officer H. Otto Wittpenn of Jersey City, who seeks the honor on the Democratic ticket, and Colonel Austen Colgate of Trenton, who hopes to be Wittpenn's opponent on the Republican side, were present.

Wittpenn's nomination was generally conceded, but Colgate used the chance to induce some of the supporters of Senator Walter E. Edge of Atlantic City to swing to his side.

Governor Fielder appealed to his guests for funds for the Soldiers' Relief League, and $190.10 was contributed by the 150 present. Mrs. Fielder is President of the league.

IRISH NIGHT AT GREENBRIER

Lord and Lady Aberdeen to Tell of Welfare Work in Ireland.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 21.—Lady Aberdeen, assisted by Lord Aberdeen, will give one of her talks tomorrow evening in the Greenbrier ballroom on the different phases of social welfare work in Ireland. Judge Henry S. Priest of St. Louis will preside. Lady Hope will add a few words to the program, and Blackford Kavanaugh will sing some Irish ballads.

Some of the thirty women on the Reception Committee will be Mrs. J. Howard Slocum, Mrs. Decatur Axtell, Mrs. W. Willoughby Sharp, Mrs. John Herndon French, Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Miss Mary Custis Lee, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Lady Hope, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. John D. Potts, Mrs. William H. Brawley, Mrs. Henry S. Priest, and Mrs. Thomas Paine.

John W. Davis and Miss Hallie E. Davis of Elkins, W. Va., and Miss Frances Wilkinson of Chicago arrived today and are guests of Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins in the Greenbrier.

Miss Nancy Wille of New York arrived today to join her family, who have taken a cottage in Florida Row. Mrs. John C. Claflin and her daughter, Miss Mary S. Claflin of New York, are here and are stopping in the Greenbrier.

MRS. C. B. HARMON HURT.

Daughter of Commodore Benedict Is Thrown from Her Horse.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 21.—Mrs. Clifford B. Harmon, daughter of Commodore E. C. Benedict, is at her home, Indian Harbor, here, suffering from injuries received this afternoon when a horse she was riding on Indian Field Road, Cos Cob, became frightened at a passing train and ran away, throwing her to the pavement. She was picked up in a semi-conscious condition and taken to the residence of E. D. Walsh nearby. Later she was removed to her home.

No bones were broken, but she suffered several cuts and bruises and from shock.

Plans for Miss Fisher's Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Vieva Fisher, daughter of Mrs. Joel Ellis Fisher, and James Lenox Banks, Jr., the only son of Mr. and Mrs. James Lenox Banks, will take place on Saturday, Sept. 23, at 12 o'clock, in Christ Church, at Oyster Bay, L. I., and will be followed by a reception at Shadow Lawn. The Right Rev. James H. Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., will perform the ceremony and Miss Fisher's brother, J. Ellis Fisher, will give her in marriage.

Reeve-Fickenger.

Miss Camilla Fickenger, formerly of Montclair, N. J., and Henry Reeve, also of Montclair, were married yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, Park Hill, Yonkers. The Rev. Richard O. Hughes officiated. The bride was attended by her twin sisters, the Misses Dorothy and Kathryn Fickenger. After their bridal journey Mr. and Mrs. Reeve will reside in Yonkers.

Miss Martha Dunhill to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dunhill of 1,533 St. Nicholas Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Martha C. Dunhill, to Sydney Grover Soons of New Hampton, N. Y. Mr. Soons is a graduate of the College of the City of New York and of the Columbia Law School. No date has been set for the wedding.

Ex-Senator Thurston Ill.

OMAHA, Neb., July 21.—John M. Thurston, aged 70, former United States Senator from Nebraska, is seriously ill at a hospital here. Physicians attribute his illness to the continued hot weather.

Tourists for South America.

Some of those booked to sail today for Cuba and Panama on the Calamares are:

C. C. Wenborn, L. B. Harrison, R. W. Tobin, S. P. Tyng, J. W. Mercer, Miss Grace Donnelly, Miss Agnes Donnelly, Robert G. Elbert, Robert Harlan, I. H. Wynne, Miss M. A. White, Mrs. M. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Billmyer, M. Graham, John Dolan, T. B. Ross, L. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. David, F. D. Haslett, C. M. Tracy, Mrs. L. Norman, L. Aubrey Norman, Angel Braschi, E. S. Ray, M. Caldwell, J. K. Bullard, J. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Armour, Walter Stanton, William Pitt, J. Bosch, H. A. Philip, H. S. Hutson, Alfred B. Howley, M. Lawrence, Allen R. Rice, Mrs. L. S. Bliss, K. J. Anderson.

NEW DEMANDS MADE FOR HALDANE PAPERS

Said to Show England's Effort to Prevent a European War in 1912.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—The effort was again made in Parliament yesterday to obtain the publication of papers relating to Lord Haldane's visit to Berlin in 1912. It is believed that the exact terms of the proposals submitted to the German Government at that time would demonstrate more conclusively even than other evidence in the case how great was the British endeavor to safeguard the peace of Europe. At various times and ways the British Government has been urged to publish the papers in question.

Major Walter Guinnes, M. P., yesterday repeated the question to the Prime Minister, who replied that conditions were unchanged since his reply last November, when he said there were reasons against the publication of the reports and correspondence relating to Lord Haldane's Berlin visit in February, 1912. Sir F. Banbury suggested that Lord Haldane himself wanted the documents published, and Mr. Asquith replied he would consult his noble friend.

The Daily Chronicle in an editorial urging that these papers be made public says:

"Indications of the contents of the ex-Lord Chancellor's report to the Government have leaked out from time to time and it is quite well known he discussed very fully in Berlin the question of any war in which France and Germany might be involved and stated frankly what the attitude of this country would be. For instance, that Great Britain would regard the violation of the neutrality of Belgium as a ground for war and that we were under obligation to defend France if she were invaded.

"The negotiators then, British and German, were unable to arrive at a formula which would insure peace between their two countries in the event of a Franco-German war, but one beneficial consequence of the visit to Berlin was that Lord Haldane brought home a serious warning as to the forward state of preparation of the German navy. The French Government was acquainted with the results of the conversations at the time, and in the public interest and the interest of Lord Haldane alike his dispatch should now be published to the world. The publication would completely vindicate him and his slanderers would be silenced. Anything there might be in the dispatch relating to contemplated treaties could, if it were thought advisable, be omitted."

REPLY TO MAIL PROTEST.

British Memorandum Handed to the American Ambassador.

LONDON, July 21.—The Foreign Office today handed to Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, a memorandum replying to specific complaints made against the British mail censorship in the recent American note on that subject. The actual reply to the note, however, is not yet in readiness.

The memorandum will be published on Monday next.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Acting Secretary Polk announced today that he had made formal inquiry of France and Great Britain as to why no reply had been received to the last American note regarding interference with neutral mails, and had asked for a response at the earliest possible moment.

At the time Mr. Polk had not heard that Ambassador Page had received the memorandum from the British Foreign Office answering specific complaints made in the American note. This memorandum will serve to allay the impatience of the State Department only partially, however, as officials are most anxious to have a definite reply to the general protest against the treatment accorded mails between the United States and neutral countries of Europe.

The understanding here is that the French Foreign Office has sent to London a draft of a note and that dispatch of the joint reply is being delayed there.

PROTESTS BANANA IMPORTS

Jamaica Society Wants Only Those from British Possessions.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 21.—The Board of Management of the Jamaica Agricultural Society has made an appeal to the Home Government to enforce the proclamation prohibiting the importation of bananas except from British possessions.

It is reported from various localities that large quantities of bananas are decaying in the fields. It is hoped an embargo will be laid on Costa Rican fruit, and that steamships will be released for the Jamaica trade.

PAGE TO VISIT AMERICA.

American Ambassador Will Have a Conference with State Department.

LONDON, July 21.—Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, has received a short leave of absence and with Mrs. Page will leave on July 29 for the United States for a month's stay.

Ambassador Page, who has not been home in three years, intends to visit Washington for a conference with the State Department.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELERS

Some of the Cabin Passengers on Four Liners.

Four transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. LOUIS, (Liverpool)—Miss Julia Aylward, Mr. and Mrs. Niles Babbitt, Arthur Bayley, Mrs. Isabella Best, Miss Kathleen Best, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Brown, Andrew J. Carroll, G. Harrison Carter, Mrs. Mary E. Carter, L. L. Chipman, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Cottingham, Miss Barbara L. Cowan, Dr. Henry F. Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. Davis T. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Featherstonbaugh, W. C. Fleming, E. L. Ford, Mrs. M. Foster, Miss Margaret Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. G. Godfrey, Leonard Hall, Miss Margaret Hayhurst, Thomas Heney, T. R. Hunt, Mrs. Janis, Miss Elsie Janis, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kempner, Miss Olga Kempner, Miss Annie M. H. King, J. L. Lawson, Miss D. M. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. McManus, Arthur W. Moore, William Moore, W. E. Prindle, F. M. Rogers, Miss Margaret Russell, F. Samuel, George Thorpe, Arthur Young, Miss Kathleen White, Mrs. F. Whitworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wilson, Miss Iris, and Mrs. S. A. Thorley.

SAXONIA, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. H. B. Andrews, Cyril Andrews, Miss H. Barnes, Captain E. Bennett, T. Boot, Mrs. S. M. Brown, Dr. C. L. Burgess, Miss Margaret Bury, J. Carter, Mrs. M. Carter, D. H. Davies, Miss Alice K. English, Miss Evelyn Foster, Miss J. Gower, J. J. Hall, Mrs. B. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hubbard, Mrs. H. Hurst, Miss Elsie E. Jones, Fred Millar, Miss Florence Nairn, W. F. Napier, Miss Alice Nelson, Miss M. E. Peach, Miss G. L. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. F. Simpson, Dr. Leslie Walker, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Walker, Miss Gertrude D. Walker, Miss Ada Walmsley, Browne Willis, Samuel Wood, and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Wright.

CALIFORNIA, (Glasgow.)—B. S. Bearn, Mrs. Eleanor J. Braid, Mrs. J. J. Cook, Miss T. H. Cook, Miss Mabel Fenn, William T. Hallimond, and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Watson.

DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI, (Genoa.)—Miss Valerie de Vriel, Mrs. Amelia Ellery, Miss Luisa Ellery, Frank Ellery, Miss Leona J. Shannon, Frank May, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Petroni.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Baltic were:

Miss Marthe Allan, T. W. Baker, Alfred E. Barker, W. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram A. Calvin, Miss Hilda Calvin, E. H. Curtis, H. Daly, Charles H. Fryer, Albert L. Grey, Mrs. H. M. King, A. J. Lambert, H. T. Long, Albert Lund, N. Marshall, Mrs. R. Melvill, C. A. Mills, H. L. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. La Coste Neilson, Alan Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Norman, Francis K. Norman, Edgar Platt, F. R. Roberts, Miss Elizabeth Russell, A. W. Stedman, Miss Louise Stone, Miss Marion Taylor, Miss Luella Taylor, Mrs. S. Welcome, Mrs. K. T. T. Whitbeck, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Wise, Jr.

GREAT NAVAL BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

that the pamphlet be printed as a document and asked to have the matter referred to the Committee on Printing. This was done.

Important Features of the Bill.

Miscellaneous appropriations carried in the bill include $11,000,000 for a Government armor plate plant, $19,485,500 to provide ammunition for ships to be built in the next two years, $3,300,000 for batteries for merchant auxiliaries, ($1,650,000 available at once;) $3,500,000 for aviation, $1,500,000 for naval experimental and research laboratory, $1,411,000 for a Government projectile plant, $1,270,000 for arming and equipping the Naval militia, $10,335,915 for maintenance and enlargement of public stations, navy yards, and docks, and $50,226,912 for pay of the navy.

Other important features of the measure would provide for:

Increasing the enlisted personnel of the navy from 59,000 to 74,500, and of the Marine Corps from 9,000 to 14,500.

Authorizing the President in the time of national emergency to increase the enlisted strength of the navy to 87,000 and the Marine Corps to 17,400 men.

Enlargement of navy yards, with equipment for construction of capital ships and extension of Government dry docks for accommodation of largest battleships.

Reorganization of the naval militia on a similar basis with the reorganized National Guard.

Organization of naval reserve force and marine corps reserve.

Co-operation of the coast guard with the navy in time of war.

Two new cutters for coast guard.

Twenty per cent. bonus to contractors for construction of war craft within contract time limits, and increase of aviation stations and additions to facilities for work of this service.

The bill passed the House June 2 and was reported to the Senate by the Naval Affairs Committee June 30, after conferences had been held with President Wilson, Secretary Daniels, and Navy Department officials. Increases in the building program followed in large measure the recommendations of the General Board of the navy.

Senators Tillman, Swanson, and Lodge have been appointed conferees on the bill. The House conferees will be chosen Tuesday, and daily sessions will probably be held thereafter by the Conference Committee.

C. D. NORTON DIES IN HOTEL

Philadelphia Coal Man Stricken Here During Auto Trip.

Charles D. Norton, President of the Charles D. Norton Coal Company of Philadelphia, and for many years prominent in business there, died suddenly from heart disease at noon yesterday, in the Hotel Biltmore. He was in his seventy-first year and was on his way by automobile to New London, Conn., with his wife, to visit friends, when he was stricken.

Mr. Norton was a graduate of Harvard University and during the Winters lived at the Aldine Hotel in Philadelphia. After leaving college he entered his father's firm, Auden Reid & Norton, later taking charge of the business and changing its name to the Charles D. Norton Coal Company. He was a member of the Union League, the Merion Cricket, the Philadelphia Cricket, and the Bachelor's Barge Club. His daughter, Mrs. Jameson, who was in Buckhill Falls, Penn., was informed of his death and started for Philadelphia, where his body will be sent today.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN F. REISS of the C. Reiss Coal Company of Sheboygan, Wis., dropped dead there yesterday. He was known in financial circles in this city, Portland, and Minneapolis.

FREDERICK HOFFMAN, a veteran of the civil war, during which he served on the battleships Portsmouth, Constitution, Kearsarge, and Tennessee, died yesterday at his home in Yonkers, in his 81st year. He was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany.

Mrs. ANNA McNABB, widow of Patrick McNabb and mother of the late Rev. Robert J. McNabb, a Brooklyn priest, died on Thursday at the home of her sister, 833 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 75 years old and had lived in Brooklyn for more than fifty years.

Mrs. JENNIE F. BARRY, 57 years old, died on Thursday at her home, 297 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. She is survived by her husband, Thomas J. Barry, and a son.

OLIVER FREDERICK NELSON, a milk dealer in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 342 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, aged 43 years. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. ISABELLA HOURSTON WORK, wife of James D. Work, died at her home, 90 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. She was 69 years old and was born in the Orkney Islands, Scotland.

WALTER B. FLANNERY, who died in Ridgewood, N. J., on Thursday, was the editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, and the funeral will be held from the home of his father-in-law, 48 Hampton Place, Brooklyn, on Monday.

EDWIN L. COBURN, employed in the Brooklyn Bureau of Taxes and Assessments and previous to that in the old Board of Assessors, died in St. Mary's Hospital yesterday.

Mrs. CLARA O. GRAHLFS, wife of Dr. Lincoln Grahlfs, died at her home, 177 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. She was born in Germany fifty-six years ago, and before her marriage was a teacher of the French and German languages in the Manual Training High School.

JOHN F. ANGEVINE, in the advertising business, died on Wednesday at his home, 352 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year.

Mrs. CLARISSA HUNT VOLCKMANN, 86 years old, widow of Richard Volckmann and the oldest member of the New Lots Dutch Reformed Church, died on Wednesday at her home, 409 Sheffield Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. OLIVE HARRIS STRAUSS, wife of Abraham Strauss, died from Bright's disease on Thursday at her home, 1,370 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, aged 59 years.

Mrs. JOSEPH C. FREEMAN, whose husband is a builder and contractor in Nutley, N. J., died yesterday morning at her home there, in her fifty-fifth year.

WARREN KEMBLE LYON, a real estate operator in New Brunswick, N. J., where he was known as "Boomer," died yesterday at his home there, in his seventy-fourth year.

Mrs. EMILY SCHLIEF, wife of Louis Schlief, a resident of Bloomfield, N. J., for several years, died yesterday at her home there, in her fifty-fifth year.

PETER F. MONKS, owner of a large charcoal business in Bloomfield, N. J., died yesterday at his home there, in his fifty-ninth year, leaving his wife, four daughters, and a son.

HENRY BETZLER, a retired carriage trimming manufacturer of Bloomfield, N. J., died suddenly Thursday night on a train at Coatesville, Penn.

Mrs. PATRICK KELLY, whose husband is Treasurer of the Kelly Paper Manufacturers' Supplies Company of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at her home in East Orange, N. J., in her fifty-seventh year.

Mrs. EMERETTA SHUSTER, a resident of Hightstown, N. J., all her life and one of the oldest members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of that place, died yesterday at her home there, in her eighty-second year.

RICHARD WILGUS, a resident of Stanhope, N. J., for thirty years and active in politics there, died on Thursday at his home, in his forty-third year.

EDWIN L. ALLEN, a fire insurance broker of this city, died suddenly from heart disease on Thursday at his home in Plainfield, N. J., in his forty-first year.

SIMON SCHOENFELD, a retired manufacturer of trimmings, died yesterday at his home, 1,101 Fox Street, the Bronx, in his seventy-seventh year.

JOSEPH STILLWELL SCHANCK, a member of the class of 1809 of Princeton University, with which he maintained close affiliations, died suddenly at his home in Princeton yesterday in his seventy-first year. He was a son of the late Dr. James M. Schanck.

Mrs. WILLIAM S. NELSON, a missionary, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, died in Tripoli on July 1, according to news received yesterday by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions here. She was Miss Emma Hay, and after her marriage in 1888 went out to Tripoli, where she was head of a boys' school.

Mrs. MARIA LOUISA POTTER THOMPSON, wife of Launt Thompson, sculptor, died on Monday in Florence, Italy. She was a sister of the late Bishop Henry C. Potter and a daughter of the late Right Rev. Dr. Alonzo Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania.

JOHN POTTER, formerly associated with the Grant Locomotive Works and later manager of the Paterson, N. J., properties of the late R. Suydam Grant, died on Wednesday at his home in Paterson in his seventy-fifth year.

FREDERIC R. EARL, 65 years old, of Mount Vernon, died last night from injuries he suffered in a fall from a ladder. He had been an Alderman, School District Clerk, and an Assistant Chief of the Fire Department of Mount Vernon.

B. B. ODELL DIES AT 90.

Father of Ex-Governor Was Mayor of Newburg Six Times.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 21.—Benjamin Barker Odell, father of former Governor Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and known as the "Grand Old Man of Newburg," of which he had been Mayor six times, died here today in his ninety-first year. With him at the time of his death were his sons, the former Governor, and Professor C. D. Odell of Columbia University, and his daughter, Miss Clara Odell.

Mr. Odell was born in Little Britain, near here, and became a farmer's helper at the age of 12. Three years later he came here, and went into a restaurant, later opening a place of his own, which soon grew to be a hotel. Following this he went into the ice business

STAY FOR MARSHALL; THE HOUSE WINS, TOO

Plea to Supreme Court Must Be Filed Before Congress Adjourns for Fall Recess.

JUDGE HAND FINDS SOLUTION

Both Sides Get Ample Time for Rights In Contempt Case to be Decided by Highest Authority.

The legal knot that so puzzled Judge Hand and half a dozen lawyers on Thursday concerning the power of the House of Representatives to punish United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall for contempt if the punishment should not be inflicted before the adjournment of the long session, was cut yesterday by the Judge himself.

The right and justice of Mr. Marshall's demand to have the question of jurisdiction of the House in contempt proceedings settled by the United States Supreme Court was apparent, but to grant a stay that would outrun the life of the present session might defeat the purpose of the process issued by the House, and Judge Hand was determined that what appeared to be the right of the House should be protected.

He therefore told the lawyers to look into the matter overnight and to come before him again yesterday. They all faced the Judge in the little courtroom in the Woolworth Building and declared that they had received no additional light upon the question. Henry M. Goldfogle and Martin W. Littleton, who represent the House and are ex-members of it, were there, and so were Charles P. Spooner and Jesse C. Adkins of Washington, representing Mr. Marshall. Mr. Marshall sat with them at a long table and they gossiped gaily while awaiting Judge Hand.

After some discussion the Judge said that he had made up his mind to grant a stay and to issue it in such form that all of the interests involved would be amply protected. The stay would be for the purpose of enabling Mr. Marshall to file notice of an appeal from the decision dismissing the writ of habeas corpus that had been sought to save him from being compelled to appear before the bar of the House. This notice must be filed before Aug. 15, four days before the tentative date set for the adjournment of the present session. If the notice should not be filed before that date Mr. Marshall shall return automatically to the custody of Sergeant-at-Arms Gordon.

If the appeal should be filed, and Mr. Marshall's attorneys assured the court that it would be, then that would act as a stay until Dec. 1 next, when Mr. Marshall would return to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, unless the United States Supreme Court should have decided otherwise. The court, it was said, would convene in October, and between that time and Dec. 1 ample opportunity would be afforded for it to dispose of the matter. If the right of the House to punish Mr. Marshall for contempt should be sustained then he could be arraigned.

Discussing the case, Judge Hand said it would not do to return Mr. Marshall to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms just before the House adjourned over until December, because then there would be no way of releasing him from durance until that time. He said that if the Supreme Court decided that the warrant against Mr. Marshall had lapsed a new warrant could then be issued, which would have the same force as the one now in force.

The stay provides that Mr. Marshall shall remain in the custody of the court on his own recognizance until Dec. 1, three days before the House reconvenes for its short session. The supposition is that as the matter is of great importance the Supreme Court will take it up without delay and dispose of it, so that if the opinion sustains the House there will be ample time to imprison Mr. Marshall, reprimand him, or let him go.

CALL VASE USEFUL ARTICLE.

French Painter Says He Suffered Artistic Damage.

How a well-known French artist suffered "artistic damages" through the failure of the American customs authorities to "understand the delicate difference in art" was disclosed yesterday when the Board of United States General Appraisers handed down a decision affecting an earthenware vase and five earthenware panels imported at this port by the Carroll Galleries, Inc., 569 Fifth Avenue.

The ceramics, it appeared from the official papers in the case, were painted by Georges Rouault, one of the founders of the Autumn Salon, Paris. The works were secured for the Carroll Galleries in the Fall of 1914 personally from the artist. Upon arriving here a few months after their purchase, Collector Dudley Field Malone admitted the articles duty free as original paintings in mineral colors.

Some six months later the Collector, for a reason not explained in the papers or decision, decided that he had made a mistake in the classification. He accordingly made a reliquidation, this time taking duty at 40 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision in the tariff for earthenware articles of utility. In the meantime, ignorant of the intention of the Collector to reverse the original classification under the free list, the importing art firm sold the ceramics, but, in making the sale price, the possibility of duty was not considered.

After paying the heavy duty demanded an appeal was taken to the General Board for the purpose of reviewing the Collector's action. When M. Rouault heard of the action of the New York officials in holding his productions to be merely commercial earthenware articles of utility and not works of art, he was much perturbed. In a letter sent to his attorney here he said that the action of the American customs officers "caused me real artistic damage in considering the goods as utility objects."

Notwithstanding the testimony at the hearing given by several art critics and artists, to the effect that the ceramics were not articles of utility, but objects of great beauty, originality, and art, the board, in a decision by Judge Waite, upheld the Collector's classification. The case will be carried to the Customs Court of Appeals.

MUST PAY TELEPHONE TOLL

Western Union Withdraws Free Service from Patrons on Long Island

Under an order just issued by the Western Union Telegraph Company, persons on Long Island must hereafter pay telephone tolls on telegrams telephoned to Western Union offices. Formerly the Western Union paid the tolls.

The Western Union has most of the telegraph business of Long Island, with offices in all Long Island Railroad stations. At night, these offices being closed, it was the custom of patrons to telephone messages to the nearest Western Union office.

After the Federal Government forced the telegraph company to surrender its telephone stock and restrained the telephone company from giving reduced rates to the telegraph company the telephone cost often exceeded the message tolls. This, it was said, forced the Western Union to discontinue the accommodation.

AGAINST CHILD LABOR BILL.

Southern Democratic Senators Coming Out In Open Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The situation among Democratic Senators in regard to the Child Labor bill which President Wilson is urging them to pass is becoming acute. The Republican Senators have given formal notice that they will be only too glad to assist in the passage of the measure, which the President thinks is of such importance that he has decided to postpone receiving notification of his nomination in order to give his party in the Senate a chance to put the bill through.

The underlying embarrassment on the Democratic side of the chamber is that a group of Southern Senators are opposed to the bill. These Southerners have given notice quietly on more than one occasion that they will not vote for it even to please President Wilson and if necessary will come out in open opposition to it. Today Senator Hardwick of Georgia did come out openly during consideration of the naval bill and declared he thought the child labor measure was unconstitutional. He said he was willing it should be taken up this session, but should insist that there be full debate on it.

Senator Borah, from the Republican side, at once proposed an agreement under unanimous consent to take the bill up as soon as the big money bills had been passed. The naval bill, however, was the business before the Senate and Chairman Swanson of the Naval Committee refused to have it displaced.

Senator Borah took manifest pleasure in referring to President Wilson's interest in the Child Labor bill and said that the President had evidently experienced a change of heart. Challenged by Senator Hardwick to explain, he read from pages 178 and 179 of President Wilson's book entitled "Constitutional Government in the United States" the following extract:

"Its power is 'to regulate commerce between the States,' and the attempts now made during every session of Congress to carry the implications of that power beyond the utmost boundaries of reasonable and honest inference show that the only limits likely to be observed by politicians are those set by the good sense and conservative temper of the country.

"The proposed Federal legislation with regard to the regulation of child labor affords a striking example. If the power to regulate commerce between the States can be stretched to include the regulation of labor in mills and factories, it can be made to embrace every particular of the industrial organization and action of the country. The only limitations Congress would observe should the Supreme Court assent to such obviously absurd extravagance of interpretation would be the limitations of opinion and of circumstance."

BANK CLERKS GET HOLIDAYS

Only About 10 Per Cent. Have No Vacations, Controller Williams Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The replies that have come in from the national banks of the country to the inquiry sent out a month ago by John Skelton Williams, the Controller of the Currency, in regard to their practice about giving their clerks annual vacations show that the impression that bank clerks were abused and denied any chance for rest is not the fact. Very few banks fail to give vacations—728 out of 7,212—a little more than 10 per cent.

Controller Williams says that the replies cover the practice of the banks for the last five years. All national banks in the three central reserve cities of New York, Chicago, and St. Louis report that their employes are regularly given vacations each year. The national banks in all the other reserve cities, with two exceptions, make a similar report.

National banks in the reserve and central reserve cities reported that there were only ten of their employes who had no vacations during the last five years, while the country banks reported that they had 901 employes who had been continuously at their desks, without vacations, for five years or longer.

Of the 7,212 national banks outside the reserve and central reserve cities, 6,484 reported that they give their employes regular yearly vacations, while 728 said that they do not give their employes regular vacations.

CALLAWAY MUST EXPLAIN.

House to Investigate Charge Made Against Gardner.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Representative Gardner of Massachusetts brought about the adoption of a resolution today to have a House committee investigate the propriety of certain remarks published in The Record several weeks ago by Representative Oscar Callaway of Texas in connection with the preparedness debate.

Mr. Callaway intimated that Representative Gardner and other advocates of preparedness were interested in munition stocks.

The House today adopted the resolution, on Representative Rogers of Massachusetts to appoint a special committee to report whether Mr. Callaway's remarks should be expunged from The Record. Mr. Gardner informed the House that he was not so much concerned about expunging the Callaway charge, but he did desire that Mr. Callaway be given proof of his insinuations.

Speaker Clark appointed as an investigating committee Representatives Page of North Carolina, Raker of California, Taylor of Colorado, all Democrats, and Mondell of Wyoming and Towner of Iowa, Republicans.

CONLEY CASE IN CONGRESS.

Bennet Wants Light on Dismissal of Sixty-ninth's Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A resolution calling upon the War Department to advise under what authority it retired Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. Phelan of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York National Guard, was offered in the House today by Representative William S. Bennet of New York. The Bennet resolution is of privileged character and is likely to be reported from the Military Affairs Committee within a few days; otherwise Mr. Bennet may call it up on the floor.

The resolution asks Secretary Baker to inform Congress if he had "legal authority" when the department approved the order retiring the two officers.

Estate to Friend; Blessing to Kin.

A bequest of God's blessings to the relatives of the testatrix was made in the will of Dora Volkmann, who died in the Harlem Hospital on July 13 last. The decedent gave her entire estate to her "dear friend, Annie Mendelson, but at the same time I wish my cousins, Bertha Hing of 429 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, and my aunt, Georgine Friedel of Brooklyn, to know that I have not forgotten them and I hope and trust God's blessings will always be upon them."

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Paralos, at Piraeus, July 7.
SS Strathgarry, at Bordeaux, July 14.
SS Vulcain, at Bordeaux, July 17.
SS Penistone, at La Pallice, July 16.
SS Miaculis, at Piraeus, July 9.
SS Artemis, at Bombay, July 19.
SS Saxoleine, at Havre, July 18.
SS Alcor, at Rotterdam, July 19.
SS Manchuria, at London, July 20.
SS Queen Margaret, at Liverpool, July 20.
SS Rio de Janeiro, at Pernambuco, July 20.

Sailed.

SS Patria, from Palermo, July 19.
SS Enrico Millo, from Savona, July 15.
SS Fandango, from Cardiff, July 20.
SS Kiev, from Glasgow, July 20.
SS Chinchia, from Tocopilla, July 20.
SS Panmonia, from London, July 20.
SS Merton Hall, from Delagoa Bay, July 18.
SS Gamma, from Kirkwall, July 19.
SS Annam, from Panama, July 20.
SS Almirante, from Colon, July 20.

Passed.

SS King Bleddyn, New York for Havre, passed Ushant.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:41|Sun sets..7:22|Moon rises..11:17

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:03	1:40	7:19	8:05
Governors Island	1:41	2:21	8:02	8:47
Hell Gate	3:47	4:29	9:43	10:28

Arrived—Friday, July 21.

SS Baltic, Liverpool, July 22.
SS Amazonian, Liverpool, July 7.
SS Bantu, Swansea, July 7.
SS Colla, Gibraltar, July 14.
SS Briardene, Manchester, July 6.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, July 20.
SS El Norte, Galveston, July 14.
SS Pacific, Baltimore, July 19.
SS Carrillo, Cristobal, July 13.
SS Cape Corse, Gibraltar, July 4.
SS Cymric Prince, Philadelphia, July 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Commewijne	Cape Haitien	July 17
Mongolia	London	July 11
Clifton	Havre	July 6
Wells City	Bristol	July 6
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 19

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 15
Sibiria	Bordeaux	July 9
Lincolnshire	Havre	July 7
Drome	Bordeaux	July 7
Wallace	Liverpool	July 7
Novgorod	Aberdeen	July 9
Esperanza	Nassau	July 20
Algonquin	Turks Island	July 18
Morro Castle	Havana	July 20
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 20

DUE MONDAY.

*Lafayette	Bordeaux	July 15
*Dwinsk	Glasgow	July 12
†Maartensdyk	Kirkwall	July 10
Branca	San Juan	July 19
Egyptian	Fowey	July 9
Strathlorne	Hartlepool	July 8
Bermudian	Bermudia	July 22
Tenadores	Bocas del Toro	July 11
Sixaola	Puerto Cortez	July 10

DUE TUESDAY.

†United States	Kirkwall	July 16
Amsteldyk	Kirkwall	July 11
Cuplao	Fowey	July 8
Inveran	Havre	July 11
Saratoga	Havana	July 22
Sabine	Key West	July 21
Apache	Jacksonville	July 22
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 22
Medina	Galveston	July 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Laura Maersk	Gibraltar	July 12
Sardegna	Gibraltar	July 10
Colon	Cristobal	July 20
Manchioneal	Jamaica	July 21
San Giorgio	Naples	July 10
Gregory	Barbados	July 18

DUE THURSDAY.

Atlantian	Liverpool	July 13
Carpathia	Liverpool	July 18
Knut Hansen	Shields	July 11
Tongrier	Bordeaux	July 13
Dagsarua	Algiers	July 9
Santa Marta	Santa Marta	July 15
Stephano	Halifax	July 23

DUE FRIDAY.

Chorley	Havre	July 13
Gryfevale	Cardiff	July 13
Zulia	Porto Rico	July 22
Comal	Galveston	July 22
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 25
Vigo	Hull	July 13
Melford	Manchester	July 13
Lord Tredegar	Gibraltar	July 11

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Louis, Liverpool		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool		1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan		8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana		8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana		12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Czar, Archangel		8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Florizel, St. John's		6:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica		9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Walter L. Rogers, Rio de Janeiro		12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pennsylvania, Rio de Janeiro		12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Manuanas, Antilla		———	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		———	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans		———	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		———	1:00 P.M.
Mesaba, London		———	12:00 M.
California, Liverpool		———	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston		———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Corozal, Tampico	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Giuseppi Verdi, Naples	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Napoli, Naples	———	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Stephen R. Jones, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	10:00 P.M.
Ollinda, Cevitae	———	12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Themistocles, Piraeus	12:00 M.	4:00 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Sixaola, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Isabela, Santiago	———	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 21.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,425 miles E. at noon; due 25th, afternoon. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS St. Paul, Liverpool to New York, was 760 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due 23d, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 110 miles S. at noon 20th.
SS Millinocket, San Juan to New York, was 1,159 miles S. at 7 P. M. 20th.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 49 miles E. of Sand Key at 7 P. M. 20th.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 20 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 315 miles S. at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 620 miles S. at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 114 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Augusta, Savannah to New York, was 26 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS D. N. Luckenbach, Matanzas to New York, was 375 miles from Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 17 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 455 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 268 miles E. S. E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Alba, bound to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6:15 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 526 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 30 miles E. of Sabine Pass at noon.
SS Olinda, Nuevitas to New York, was 193 miles S. at noon.
SS Charles E. Harwood, Tampico to New York, was 144 miles S. at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 80 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Russia, (specially addressed only,) via Archangel, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 2 A. M.)—Carr.....July 22
Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer), at Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Duca degli Abruzzi.....July 22
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Louis.....July 22
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Saxonia.....July 22

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Philippine Islands and specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea and China (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru...July 23
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Awa Maru.....July 24
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Makura.....July 28
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....July 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, June 28; Kobe, July 3, and Yokohama, July 4—which arrived per steamer Awa, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 19, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, July 24.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, June 17; Hongkong, June 22; Shanghai, June 27, and Yokohama, July 6—which arrived per steamer Manila, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 20, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, July 25.

AUTO WHEEL CO.S TO MERGE

Stock for $13,000,000 Corporation Quickly Subscribed.

A new corporation has been formed to absorb the Kelsey Wheel Company of Michigan, the Herbert Manufacturing Company of Michigan, the Kelsey Wheel Company of Tennessee and a company of the same name located in Canada. These concerns manufacture automobile wheels, doing a business in 1915 of $5,227,523 and of $3,949,222 in the first six months this year, according to a statement issued by President John Kelsey yesterday.

The new corporation is to be known as the Kelsey Wheel Company, Incorporated, with $3,000,000 7 per cent. preferred and $10,000,000 common stock of $100 par value. Subscriptions for the stock were received yesterday by Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Lehman Brothers. It was understood at the close of business that all the stock had been subscribed for.

BOSTON & MAINE EARNINGS.

Increase of $5,318,000 in Gross; Passenger Revenue Decreases.

BOSTON, July 21.—A preliminary revenue statement of the Boston & Maine Railroad for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, made public today, showed gross earnings of $51,091,100, or an increase of $5,318,000, as compared with the preceding twelve months. Freight traffic yielded a total of $31,955,000, while passenger revenues showed a loss of $446,000, or 2.88 per cent.

No statement was available regarding operating expenses for the year.

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong $1.
To-morrow also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23rd St., 8.50; Liberty St., 9.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.30 a.m.
Atlantic City $2.50
To-morrow also Wednesday, July 26
Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.05 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK--BORDEAUX--PARIS
QUADRUPLE-SCREW, NEW Steamer De Luxe
†LAFAYETTE
Saturday .....July 29, 3 P. M.
*Rochambeau....Sat., Aug. 5, 3 P. M.
†La Touraine..Sat., Aug. 12, 3 P. M.
†First and second class. *One class cabin.
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900.

CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
SAXONIA.....SAT., JULY 22, 5 P.M.
CARPATHIA .....TUES., AUG. 1, 5 P.M.
ORDUNA.....SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P.M.
*TUSCANIA.....SAT., AUG. 19, NOON
SAXONIA.....SAT., AUG. 26, 5 P.M.
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON
PANNONIA.....SAT., AUG. 5, 5 P.M.
ANDANIA.....SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P.M.
ALAUNIA.....SAT., AUG. 19, 5 P.M.
21 State St., New York. Tel. 3300 Broad.

American Line
ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Louis....July 22 St. Paul....July 29

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.....July 26 | Adriatic.....Aug. 2
Office 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector

AMERICAN EXPRESS
TICKETS AND TOURS
An International Travel Agency
To JAPAN Parties Sailing Under Personal Escort Sept. 23
See JAPAN in the Glorious Chrysanthemum season. Extension to Manila and China.
Send for Illustrated Booklet.
66 Broadway. Phone Rector 9800
118 W. 39th St., near B'way.
Phone Greeley 4061.

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Royal Mail Twin Screw Steamship
California, Saturday, July 22, Noon
First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $50.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES
SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
S. S. VESTRIS.....July 29, 9:00 A. M.
S. S. BYRON.....Aug. 12, 1:00 P. M.
LAMPORT & HOLT, Ltd., 42 B'way, N. Y.

CANADA—THE VACATION LAND.
For illustrated guide address
Canada Steamship Lines, Montreal, Canada
12-Day Vacation Cruise $60 Up
Every essential expense. Send today for illustrated booklet 68, giving full particulars.
RED CROSS LINE, 17 Battery Place, New York.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
NORWAY-SWEDEN-DENMARK
Frederik VIII....July 26 | United States....Aug. 3
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N.Y.

BUFFALO TO CHICAGO AND RETURN.
7 Days' Cruise—2200 miles on four Lakes. $40. Meals and berth included.
STEAMSHIP SOUTH AMERICAN.
DELIGHTFUL SHORT SEA TRIP.
Restful and Healthful.
SAVANNAH LINE, 140 W. 42d St., New York

FABRE LINES
N. Y.—Azores—Lisbon—Naples—Marseilles.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

BERMUDA, surprisingly low rates. Booklet. Dellevie's Tours, 1472 Broadway, New York.

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN, Str. "TAURUS"
Daily 8 A.M. Pier 1, N.R., ONLY. Fare $1.00.
CONEY ISLAND, fr. W. 129th St. & Pier 1, N. R., 9:40 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
ROCKAWAY BEACH, fr. W. 129th St., 9:40, 10:40, 1:15, Pier 1, N.R., 9:45, 10:20A.M., 2:30P.M.
ROUND TRIPS, Adults 50c. Children 30c. Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON TRIPS
Str. "Homer Ramadell" for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 1:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M., connecting at West Point and Newburgh with Str. "Benj. B. Odell" for return.
Str. "W. F. Romer" leaves Franklin St., 2:30; West 129th St., 3:00 P. M., for landings Highland Falls to Kingston.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.

GLEN ISLANDS
New boat service from Battery—To-day, 9:30 & 10 A.M. and 1:30, 3 & 5:30 P.M., E. 24 St. 30 mins. later.
BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean. 1:30 P. M.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 845 Gramercy.

The Coolest Way To Spend Sunday
Most Delightful Sail on the Hudson River to Newburgh or Poughkeepsie.
Round Trip $1.00
S.S. "Rensselaer" leaves Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., 9:30 A. M.; West 132d St., 10:00 A. M.; returning on "Trojan," due at 8:30 P. M.
Also Through Service to Albany and Troy Every Night and Sunday Morning.
Hudson Navigation Company

GO SUNDAY
Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie and return $1
Str. "Benj. B. Odell"
Leaves Franklin St., 9.00 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9.30 A. M., for Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie and return. Restaurant, lunch room, music.
Central Hudson Steamboat Co.

UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Henrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.
Special Trips Every Saturday to Kingston Point, Malden, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or WEST POINT, returning by Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.
Hudson River
Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily, except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M. for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Steamer "Clermont" will make additional trips Saturdays, July 22d and 29th, leaving ft. Christopher St., 7:30 P. M.; West 129th St., 8:00 P. M. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

Cooling Breezes At The Seashore
LONG BEACH
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Frequent trains on Sundays and weekdays, via Long Island R. R., from Pennsylvania Station (7th Ave. and 33d St.); also from Brooklyn stations.

VALLEY GROVE
80 Mile Sail on the Sound
Every Sunday 75c
Bathing, Dancing.
STR. "MONTAUK" ½ Fare 40c
Leave Pier foot E. 84th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave Pier foot E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
4 hours ashore, returning leave 5:00 P. M.
Dining Room, Lunch Counter, Refreshments

'Mandalay'
STEAMER
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting. DANCING
Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45 & P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M. FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3263 Broad.

Special Hot Weather SPEEDY OCEAN Evening Trips Music Dancing Refreshments
S.S. "CAPE COD"
Up the Hudson: Sun. & Fri. Evenings. Leaving Battery 8 or W. 129th St. 8:30 P. M.
Down THE LOWER Bay: Thurs. & Sat. Evenings. Leaving W. 129th St. 8, Battery 8:30 P. M.
Weather Permitting. FARE 50c.
Fishing Banks Trips Daily except Mondays. Leaving Battery 7:45 A. M. NO LIQUORS.

Daylight Trips
Long Island Sound
Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN
on Mondays Only
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A.M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 10:30 A.M. For New London, connecting there for all points in New England. Booklet on request. City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.80 BOSTON $2.89
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50
Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75
Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 28d St.

Hartford Line
From New Pier 20, East River, foot Pecx Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.75.
Touring New England in August, owner driving, can accommodate two persons; expense moderate; references. Marsh, 322 West 107th St.

NEW YORK—Long Island

$38 UP PER WEEK FOR 2 PERSONS ROOM AND MEALS
AT BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y. Ocean Parkway Station.
HOTEL SHELBURNE OPEN ALL YEAR
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. 200 ROOMS,
75 private baths, running hot and cold water; every convenience and comfort; frequent social diversions. Bathing, Outdoor Sports, Dancing.
$7 SPECIAL WEEK-END RATE—ROOM AND MEALS
From Saturday Dinner to Monday After Breakfast.
TWICE NIGHTLY, 7:30 AND 11. "SPLASH ME 1916" A Tuneful Revue with All-Star Cast.

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FOREST HILLS, L. I.
New Fireproof Hotel, nine miles from Herald Square, 15 minutes via L. I. electric trains (74 per day) or 25 minutes from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn.
Charming environment, attractive, convenient, superb tennis courts, tea garden and Country Club.
References absolutely required. Request management for Booklet T, Room 716, 47 West 34th St., New York.

HOTEL LORRAINE
EDGEMERE, L. I.
35 Minutes from Town
On the Ocean Front
All the conveniences that go to make up a first-class hostelry. Private baths, running water and telephones. Safest private bathing beach on Long Island.
Special Terms for the Season
ORCHESTRA DANCING
'Phone, Far Rockaway 1900.
Henry Hart.

Colonial Hall HOTEL
Arverne-by-the-Sea, L. I.
LOCATED ON OCEAN'S EDGE.
We have a few of our best rooms and suites with bath still open.
WALDMAN BROS.
OWNERS MANAGERS
Tel. 49 Arverne.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK.
Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 5th Av. Bldg. Arcade, or sent upon receipt of 10c by the L. I. R. R. Co., Long Island R. R. Pennsylvania Station, New York.

Nurse having fine country home, containing every modern convenience, will care for few patients or gu

TO ASK DISMISSAL OF WIRETAPPING CASE

Lawyers for Defense Plan Move In Behalf of Dunn, Farrell, Potter and Hebberd.

AGAIN ASSAIL PHONOGRAMS

Walter Drummond Repudiates Conversations Attributed to Him—The Prosecution Rests.

With the close of the prosecution's case in the wiretapping hearing before Justice Greenbaum in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday the lawyers for the defense indicated that they would move on Monday for a dismissal of the charge of conspiracy and libel against Mgr. John J. Dunn, Father William B. Farrell and Dr. Daniel C. Potter, and the charge of perjury against ex-Commissioner Robert W. Hebberd. They will base their motion on the contention that enough admissions have been obtained from the police wiretappers completely to discredit the accuracy and authenticity of the phonograms which constitute the main bulk of the evidence against the defendants.

Even before the prosecution practically closed its case the defense scored another telling attack upon the phonograms in the testimony of Walter Drummond, an iron manufacturer of 51 Chambers Street, and son of ex-Charities Commissioner Michael J. Drummond. Dr. Potter's office was in the same building as that of Drummond. The phonograms produced in evidence record several conversations between Dr. Potter and Mr. Drummond, which Drummond emphatically denied as having taken place. According to one of these phonograms, Dr. Potter is alleged to have told Drummond that he could not go to the office on that day, March 20, 1916, and Drummond is quoted in reply as having urged him "to be careful" lest some one get him on the telephone.

"I am careful," Dr. Potter is said to have answered. "The girl answers first when she finds out who it is."

According to the phonogram, Drummond then warned Potter to keep under cover, and Potter replied that if "they subpoenaed him to appear before the Strong Committee he could tell seven thousands they did not want known." Asked whether he ever had such a conversation with Dr. Potter, Drummond replied:

Mr. Drummond Makes Denial.

"I did not have any such conversation at that or at any other time."

Equally emphatic was Drummond's denial of the substance of a conversation alleged to have taken place between him and Dr. Potter on March 25, when Dr. otter, according to the phonogram, said he was going out of town because it was "indispensable" that "they didn't get" him in this matter." Mr. Drummond admitted speaking to Dr. Potter on that day, but insisted that the conversation was concerned with nothing more than some boxes of cigarettes which Potter asked him to get from his office in the same building. The word "boxes" retained in the phonogram was taken to refer by the tappers to "boxes" of testimony.

Not being able to find the cigarettes, Drummond said he called up Potter's home to tell him so, and gave the message to a woman, whom the phonogram records him as speaking to a man. On March 24, he said, Dr. Potter called up his son, Dean Potter, while the latter was in Drummond's office. Drummond did not overhear the conversation which followed. Dean Potter, the witness said, carried a Gladstone bag, the contents of which were unknown to him. In one of the phonograms, this bag is also mentioned in a manner to infer that it contained testimony in connection with the Strong investigatio.

Among the other witnesses called yesterday were Isidor Spinrad, clerk in the State Board of Charities, who submitted a record of telephone numbers called from that office in February and March of this year.

Record Shows 37 Phone Calls.

The record showed thirty-seven telephone calls to Dr. Potter, although Mr. Hebberd testified before the Strong Committee that he did not have many conversations with Potter during that time. Spinrad admitted, however, that some of the Potter calls might have been ordered for John P. Prest, Superintendent of the New York office of the State Board of Charities. He said he sometimes called Father Farrell and Dr. Potter for Mr. Prest on Hebberd's wire when the latter was in Albany. Prest when called to the stand said the calls had been charged to Hebberd, but he could not say whether Hebberd had used the call on every occasion.

In closing the prosecution's case, Assistant District Attorney Embree, submitted in evidence extracts from the testimony given by Father Farrell and Mr. Hebberd before the Strong Committee. This testimony related largely to the authorship of the Farrell pamphlets which were distributed in the Catholic Churches and assailed the work of the Strong commission. Mr. Embree also caused to be read into the record Mgr. Dunn's testimony before the Thompson Committee in which the priest endeavored to explain how he came to offer Dr. Potter $100 to leave town and avoid the service of a subpeona. In his testimony, before the Thompson Committee Mgr. Dunn said he spoke of the $100 through the telephone because he knew it would act as a "bait" which the wiretappers would be quick to seize. "It came to me like an inspiration," said Mgr. Dunn before the Thompson Committee. "Do you want a hundred?' I threw that out as a bait, and they grabbed at it like fish. I knew they would fall for that. Then when I appeared to testify I was asked whether I ever put $100 in an envelope for Dr. Potter. When I met Dr. Potter he asked me what I meant by speaking about money. I never gave Dr. Potter a cent."

Weakness Shown in Poor Wools.

LONDON, July 21.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 7,900 bales. The best grades were steady, but the demand for others slackened and prices were generally 2½@5 per cent. below the last. Inferior crossbreds were the slowest grades.

LOW COST

A prominent Stock Exchange house finds that The Annalist produces inquiries in response to its advertising at a lower cost than any other publication which it uses.

Readers of The Annalist have confidence in the statements of its advertisers. They consider the advertising an interesting feature of the publication.

Send for rates and particulars.

THE ANNALIST

On news stands every Monday morning, 10c. a copy; $4 a year.

Times Square, New York.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—Thirty-eight corporations chartered today had aggregate capital stocks of $714,600. They include:

Stromberg Carburetor Co. of America, Inc., motor vehicles, motors, engines, parts, accessories, carburetors for motor engines, devices, equipments, 50,000 shares of no par value, carry on business with $250,000, (tax paid, $2,500;) W. Rand, Jr., E. F. Moniken, K. R. Howard, Suffern.

B. F. Schwartz & Co., Inc., manufacturers, producers, merchants, commission, factors, storage, warehousing, $100,000; J. Seifer, G. Roden, B. F. Schwartz, Produce Exchange.

Emerich Silk Mills, Inc., silk and throwing and spinning silk from raw materials, $60,000; A. B. Samuels, W. and A. Emerich, 509 West 110th St.

Pinehurst Garage, Inc., realty, autos, motor vessels, $75,000; J. Fischer, M. Featherson, M. A. Cramer, 103 East 70th St.

Oxford Holding Corporation, Brooklyn, realty, $25,000; A. Siebring, E. Viehmann, Jr., C. F. Murphy, 292 Clinton Av., Brooklyn.

P. Linch Co., Inc., textile fabrics, $10,000; W. S. Brumaghin, E. P. Stahel, P. Linch, 3,566 Broadway.

Reliable Auto Delivery Co., Inc., auto expressing, trucking, delivering, $25,000; I. Katzenstein, H. Frankel, C. Cohen, 104 West 163d St.

Cozine-Warren Co., Inc., Kitchawan, realty contractors, realty, brokers, $23,000; H. B. and H. B. Forman, Jr., E. F. Tyson, Haverford, Penn.

Henry Aubert & Sons, Inc., paper boxes, $16,000; Manning H. S. Hawkins, H. Aubert, 456 Palisade Av., Weehawken, N. J.

Kohn Service Contracting Co., Inc., motors, cars, carriages, machinery, supplies, $10,000; J. and S. Kohn, M. Corin, East Orange, N. J.

C. W. Ufford Glove Co., Inc., Elmira, gloves, mittens, $15,000; C. Marvin, J. S. Waring, C. W. Ufford, 378 West Church St., Elmira.

Paddock Diaphragm, Inc., Brooklyn, diaparagms for phonographs, dictaphones, $10,000; H. D. Watson, L. M. and S. D. Paddock, 140 Stering St., Brooklyn.

Baclavas and Damasko Restaurant Corporation, hotels, restaurants, lunchrooms, $6,000; N. E. Spielholz, S. W. Ascher, G. Baclavas, 157 E. 42d St.

The Meteor Press, Inc., Brooklyn, printers, booksellers, papers, engravers, publishers, $5,000; J. Anderson, J. K. Shuttleworth, J. M. Cramer, Jr., 448 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

S. G. K. Realty Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $5,000; S. J. Berman, M. and S. G. Katzen, 1,543 Morris Av.

Kenmore Contracting Co., Inc., Brooklyn, road, bridge construction, $5,000; A. G. Cincotta, E. H. Vangeloff, R. Spenella, 308 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

Tarrytown Laundry Co., Inc., Tarrytown, $5,000; W. H. Sweezy, H. Wood, M. J. Berry, Tarrytown.

Demount Realty and Construction Co., Inc., Kings County, $5,100; M. W. Green, M. and F. Schnitman, 415 Avenue C, Brooklyn.

R. and B. Co., Inc., stocks, loan money, realty notes, bonds, $5,000; H. R. Brewster, S. M. Kelleher, T. F. MacMahon, 1,400 Broadway.

Wm. Bihl & Co., Inc., Central Islip, building materials, realty, contracting, $5,000; W. and W. Bihl, Jr., Central Islip.

Thowatts Realty Co., Inc., Middletown, realty construction, contracting, $10,000; E. J. Corwin, E. H. Lemon, J. Bright, 4 East Main St., Middletown.

Five S Realty Corporation, Medford, $10,000; A. Worley, J. Donoger, M. Borgeson, 200 Greene St., New York.

Schoenback Amusement Co., Inc., Brooklyn, theatricals of every sort, $25,000; S. Silberglet, J. Leventhal, H. Schoenback, 507 Barney St., Brooklyn.

Auto De Luxe, Inc., rent and sell autos of every kind, $5,000; E. Haelers, Q. Garrish, J. Warren, 20 East 42d St.

Elliott Electrical Supply Co., Inc., electrical supplies, hardware, household utensils, realty brokerage, $5,000; I. Cowen, I. and S. Elliott, 119 West 57th St.

Authorizations: Subway Central Building Corporation Wilmington, Del., realty, brokerage, $1,000,000; representative, Nash Rockwood, New York.

Consolidated Petroleum Corporation, Wilmington, Del., mine produce, petroleum, oils, gas, coal, minerals, $7,000,000; representative, W. E. Grigsby, 1 Wall St., Manhattan.

Amsterdam Agency, Inc., Jersey City, N. J., advertising, $25,000; representative, G. E. Burton, 1,180 Broadway, Manhattan.

William Graver Tank Works, Inc., Chicago, Ill., tanks, steam engines, steam engine machinery, $50,000; representative, C. Dohlquist 90 West St., New York.

Hodges Fibre Carpet Co., Inc., Massachusetts, carpets, rugs, curtains, articles made of wool, cotton, flax, paper, $1,000,000; representative, V. G. Bentiell, 25 Madison Av., New York.

Capital Increases: The Schofield Oil Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $200,000; Youmans, Inc., Manhattan, $1,200 to $125,000; Mutual Burlesque Producers, Inc., Manhattan, $2,500 to $5,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: The Riley Machine Works, Brooklyn; Hotel Construction Co., Inc., Manhattan; Monte Carlo Hotel and Restaurant Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 21.—Charters filed: Lackawanna Terminal Co., Jersey City, deal in grain and seeds, $100,000; H. W. Houghton, Benjamin R. Dusenberre, R. Geuke, Jersey City.

John Jamison, Camden, deal in farm products and cattle, $100,000; F. R. Hansell, George H. Martin, C. C. Clow.

Standard Process Steel Co., Camden, deal in steel, copper, ores, coal, &c., $300,000; J. Disbrow Baker, Leighton P. Stradley, Joseph P. Murray, Philadelphia.

Triple Oil Co., Hoboken, transport petroleum through pipes, $75,000; G. W. Hindman, A. L. Dickinson, Fred W. Curtis, Chicago.

Chicago Dowell Co., Hoboken, deal in wooden specialties, $15,000; D. E. Staples, William E. Scott, Fred W. Curtis, Chicago.

A. S. Samuelson Co., Freehold, raise and deal in farm and dairy products and cattle, $25,000; Andrew S. Lambertsen, S. Herbert Lambertsen, Ellie A. Lambertsen, Freehold.

Oliver Chemical Co., Perth Amboy, deal in chemicals, $10,000; Alexander Balint, Frank M. Hala, John Seaman, Jr., Perth Amboy.

Zenorini Embroidery Apparatus Co., West Hoboken, manufacture embroidery machines, $100,000; Henry Zenorini, Joseph Zenorini, Andrew Zenorini, West Hoboken.

J. Zenorini & Sons, Inc., West Hoboken, manufacture and deal in embroideries and laces, $25,000; Henry Zenorini, Joseph Zenorini, Andrew Zenorini, West Hoboken.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Re application of Hall, as a creditor, &c., for permission to sell real estate, &c.—Motion to compel filing of remittur granted; motion for reargument denied.

The Lockwood, an incompetent person.—Motion for stay granted until the first Monday of October, 1916, or the further order of this court upon filing and serving an undertaking pursuant to Sec. 1327 of the Code of Civil Procedure to enable appellant to move on notice for leave to file undertaking nunc pro tunc, pursuant to Sec. 1334 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

In the action questioning the constitutionality of the law of 1916 for the apportioning the State into Senate and Assembly districts, the Court declined to hear counsel further upon the following question: In case the apportionment should be held void as to the Senate districts in the County of New York, by reason of the fact that one or more definite districts contain a greater excess in population over an adjoining district than the population of a block therein adjoining such district, would this necessarily require that the whole Apportionment act should be held void?

For this purpose the court will meet on next Tuesday at noon.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. —Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Emigrant Ind Sav Bank<Hutchison—Percy M Armstrong. North Holding Co<M & P Realty Co—Tony A Hardy. Bain<Sum—Joseph F Daly.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Re Burns —Frank C Avery. Re Lane—Jean H Norris. Re Guagliardo—Winter Russell.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—William J Fleming<Walter McClelland—Samson Friedlander. Benjamin Rosenstein<Bella Stiefel —John H Van Tine, N Y Life Ins & Trust Co<Franklin G. Albee—J Sidney Bernstein.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Mullan, J. At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Nieman, J. Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Gavagan< McGarry, (2)—J. Ward Follette.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Garity, Hull Av.) |Von Schmidt<Van Re Klesira Corp, (Oak | Riper. St.)

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 21.—Charters filed: W. Irving & Co., carry on a general commercial mercantile and advertising business, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

ATTACKS CENTRAL'S WEST SIDE TITLES

Railway Doesn't Own Land It Would Sell to City, Says Stewart Browne.

A $40,000,000 FRANCHISE

Central Should Pay That Sum for Additional Trackage, Is His Contention.

Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, has written a letter on behalf of the association to the Board of Estimate, making a series of charges in relation to the west side improvement plans. He asserts that the railroad cannot prove title to two-thirds of the property which the city would buy from it, that the association has not been permitted to see the abstract of titles to the property, and that it has been informed that there are no individual appraisals of it.

Mr. Browne asserts that the lump appraisal of the property which appears in the report of the Port and Terminal Committee will not stand proof in court, and that the adjustment contemplated would be several millions to the advantage of the railroad and to the detriment of the city.

The association, he says, insists that the railroad assign to the city its claims to land and land under water west of the new location of the tracks except at the terminals, and that the railroad be compelled to buy a right of way between Sixtieth and Thirtieth Streets. The letter further asserts that the permission of the city for the building of additional trackage and facilities constitutes a franchise which has a value of $40,000,000 to the railroad and asks that the value of the franchise be appraised.

The model at the Grand Central Terminal showing the result which would be obtained at the completion of the pending contract between the city and the railway for the improvement has been certified by its makers as a correct representation of the data furnished by the city, according to Joseph Howland Hunt, President of the Municipal Art Society, who said yesterday:

"The city has labored for several years with this important question, and though scale drawings and information have been within reach of all interested by application to the proper city departments, a comprehension of the full scheme was impossible without a patiently technical examination of many drawings and a full knowledge of the entire contract.

"Therefore the city was urged by the Municipal Art Society to make this model so that it was as nearly as possible to all interested what the result of the completion of the contract would be. The makers have certified that the model has been made in accordance with data furnished by the city. With a visualization of Riverside Drive on completion of contract, the question is open for any practical suggestion that may improve the use and beauty of this, in many ways, most beautiful part of New York City."

There will be no public hearing before the Board of Estimate on July 27 on the question of the improvement, because the contract between the city and the railroad will not be ready then, it was announced yesterday by Controller Prendergast.

"The contract will be a long and complex document," said the Controller. "The greatest care is being exercised in the drafting. In view of the fact that the contract will not be ready for some time, there can be no public hearing on the question at the meeting of the Board of Estimate on July 27, as a further discussion of the subject had much better be on the form of the contract itself.

"When the contract is ready it will be printed and distributed to all interested. After a reasonable time for private consideration, public hearings will be held, and these continued until all concerned have been heard. Two announcements will be made of the dates of these hearings."

PLAN CATHOLIC CONVENTION

Federation of American Societies to Meet Here in August.

During the week beginning Aug. 20 there will be held in this city the conventions of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, the German Roman Catholic Central Verein, the Catholic Young Men's National Union, the Gonzaga Union, the New York State League of the Central Verein, the New York State Federation of Catholic Societies, and the Catholic Press Association of America.

The Catholic Press Association will hold its meetings on Aug. 18 and 19, but the delegates will remain in New York during the week of Aug. 20, when the conventions of the other associations will be held.

The three American Cardinals, Farley, Gibbons, and O'Connell; the Apostolic Delegate, the Most Rev. John Bonzano, and many of the Archbishops and Bishops and prominent priests and laymen from all parts of the country are expected to be at the convention. An attendance of 20,000 persons is expected.

The convention will open with pontifical high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday, Aug. 20. The mass will be celebrated by Cardinal Farley and the sermon will be by Cardinal Gibbons.

That evening there will be a mass meeting presided over by John Whalen, President of the American Federation of Catholic Societies. Cardinal Farley and several prominent laymen will deliver addresses.

GARBAGE FIGHT IN COURT.

Lawyer Accused of Perjury and Held in $5,000 Bail.

William P. Longevin, 34 years old, a lawyer of Cedarhurst, L. I., with offices at 61 Broadway, was held in $5,000 bail yesterday on a charge of perjury by Magistrate McQuade in Jefferson Market Court on complaint of Charles E. Gaffney, President of the Metropolitan By-Products Company of 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, which has the contract for an incinerating plant on Staten Island. Longevin, as attorney for the Staten Island Citizens' Committee, has opposed the erection of the plant.

Gaffney charges that in the Municipal Court of Richmond Longevin and another man made a false affidavit in support of an action to recover property known as Lake Island from the Metropolitan By-Products Company and the William Schmittberger Detective Bureau, Inc. The alleged false statement in the affidavit was that on May 20 Max Schmittberger, Jr., son of the Chief Inspector of the Police Department, unlawfully and with violence entered upon and seized the property.

WHEAT THRIVING IN KANSAS.

Yield May Exceed Previous Estimate of 90,000,000 Bushels.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 21.—On Thrashing returns from a number of counties of the State, J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, today predicted that the Kansas yield of wheat may exceed his previous estimate of 90,000,000 bushels.

With a tremendous corn acreage, 6,990,000, the report shows the condition for the State indicates 75 per cent. of a full yield.

The yield of oats is indicated at 21.6 bushels to the acre, or a crop of 32,000,000 bushels.

The quality of the wheat this year is much better than in 1915, Secretary Mohler says.

NEW YORK TRADE REVIEWED

Annual Report of Chamber of Commerce Tells of Growth.

The Annual Report of the New York Chamber of Commerce, for the fifty-eighth year of its publication and the 148th year of its history, brings together a large variety of special trade reports and comparative statistical exhibits intended to show what the Port of New York does as a commercial centre. Many of these records extend back over fifty or more years, and by contrast illustrate the strides which have been made in any line of trade. New York's volume of exports, not including specie but including foreign merchandise, has grown marvellously since it first reached the half billion dollar mark in 1900. By the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, it had more than doubled, reaching then first the billion mark of $1,198,581,008. New York's proportion of exports that year was 42.11 per cent. of the entire United States and that ratio was the highest since 1888.

On the import side the trade of New York first reached the billion dollar mark in 1913, maintained it in 1914, but fell slightly below in the year ended June 30, 1915. That year the proportion of imports, not including specie, rose to 58.28 per cent. of the total imports, aggregating $975,837,421. The combined exports and imports of $2,169,000,000 confirmed for the third year the position of New York as a two billion dollar port. That is a privilege which few, if any, other ports of the world now hold in the value of foreign commerce handled inward and outward.

An analysis of the commerce of the port from the point of view of the carrying trade shows that the year, ended June 30, 1915, out of a total value of imports and exports combined, of $2,124,592,146, American vessels brought in merchandise valued at $325,582,583, excluding gold and silver, while foreign vessels delivered here $1,790,469,661, leaving for receipts by land vehicles a small total of $8,539,962.

$60,000 FOR CATHEDRAL.

That Sum Added to the Fund of the Nave by "A Friend."

William M. Grosvenor, Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, announced yesterday that a gift of $60,000 had just been received from "a friend" for the building fund of the nave of the cathedral. Construction work on the nave, which will be the largest section of the cathedral on Morningside Heights, was begun last May.

"I am not at liberty to give the name of the donor," said Dean Grosvenor. "It is a very generous addition to our building fund, and I trust that it may be the means of stimulating other friends of the cathedral to contribute to the fund."

The total cost of the nave has been estimated at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. Dean Grosvenor put it yesterday at about $1,800,000. Toward this amount, he said, counting the recent gift of $60,000, the building fund has less than $200,000. Nevertheless, he and the trustees have confidence that the money will be forthcoming as needed.

TRADE LEAGUE GROWS.

Enlists Many Merchants In Crusade for Fair-Dealing Bill.

The American Fair Trade League of 200 Fifth Avenue, which is recommending the passage of the Stephens-Ashurst bill, now before Congress, to prevent the sale of standard merchandise below regular price, announced yesterday that Gimbel Brothers had promised their support to the measure in addition to other local concerns, among them that of Arnold Constable & Co., James McCreery & Co., and Bloomingdale Brothers.

Edmond A. Whittier, Secretary of the league, says the measure will do away with "the piratical methods of merchandising as typified by cut prices on standard, well-known goods used as a bait to hide the hook of extortionate profits on unidentified merchandise."

MERCHANT MARINE URGENT, SAYS M'ADOO

British Ban on American Business Would Then Be Harmless, He Contends.

BOUND FOR PLATTSBURG

Going There to See Sons Who Are Taking Military Instruction at Camp.

William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, left New York last night on the Hudson Navigation Company's steamboat Berkshire for Albany on his way to Plattsburg to see his two sons, William G., Jr., and Robert, who are there undergoing military training. The Secretary was accompanied by Mrs. McAdoo. He has his automobile on board, and will go from Albany to Plattsburg in it after breakfasting this morning with ex-Governor Martin Glynn.

When asked on the deck of the Berkshire if he had anything to say regarding the action of Great Britain in blacklisting Americans firms, Mr. McAdoo replied he had no comment to make on that subject because it was entirely in the hands of the State Department. He added that Great Britain had the control of commerce on the sea through her merchant marine, and if the United States had one we could send cargoes to any part of the world in our own ships, regardless of such war measures.

"The Republicans blocked all our attempts in November, 1914, to acquire a merchant marine which we could have had at that time at what might be called a nominal figure," said Mr. McAdoo. "No nation can build up a merchant marine without Government support, and that is why England, Germany, France, Japan and all other shipping nations of importance are able to operate their ships at a cost which makes it impossible for us to compete with them successfully.

"Of all the crass follies that was ever perpetrated by a nation the worst was the blocking of our efforts, to begin the ground work of a great merchant marine."

With regard to the finances of the nation, Mr. McAdoo said there was $200,000,000 in the Treasury at the present time, adding that no bonds had been issued by the present administration, and that there was a fund of $1,000,000 in hand for war risk insurance.

Havana Branch for Trade Body.

A branch of the All Americas Association, a commercial organization made up of more than 600 manufacturing and wholesale firms of the United States doing business with South and Central America, is to be established in Havana, Cuba, on Aug. 1, the Board of Directors announced yesterday. The Havana branch will be in charge of a well-known Cuban commercial representative, and there will be installed there complete sample lines of all American-made commodities in use on the island republic. Branches are announced almost simultaneously for Buenos Aires, Santiago, Chile, and Rio de Janeiro.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting of the Board of Trade of the Fur Industry will be held at 2 P. M. on Monday at 303 Fifth Avenue to consider means of relieving the shortage of needles suitable for working of furs. Unless relief is obtained, the notice of the meeting says, all branches of the industry will have to stop work in the near future.

Drawstring handbags of chiffon velvet, in blue and black, are being featured by certain retailers. They are usually heavily ornamented with colored or steel beads, and range in price up to $14 or $15.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

BARTNETT BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Patrick W. and Peter E. Barnett, who composed the firm of Barnett Brothers, dealers in building materials at New Rochelle, by the North Avenue Bank of New Rochelle, $3,000; New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Co., $1,432, and George Ferguson Company, $327. Liabilities are $20,000 and assets $11,700. It was alleged that nine judgments have been entered against them for $6,870, and a Sheriff's sale was advertised for July 21. They also made an assignment on July 15.

ISIDORE ROSENMAN, 144 Monroe Street, formerly a grocer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $622 and no assets.

JOSEPH ROTH, as the Joseph Roth Manufacturing Company, dolls and toys, 50 East Eleventh Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,661, and assets of $941.

FRANK & CO., INC., millinery, 1,416 Third Avenue and 1,521 First Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,718, and assets of $311.

FRANK H. SUTHERLAND.—Schedules of Frank H. Sutherland, formerly President of the Steel & Powell Transportation Company of Omaskie, have been filed by a creditor, showing liabilities of $23,262 and assets of $2,600.

MEYERS & NATKIN.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on behalf of Meyers & Natkin, dealers in installment dealers, 52 East Broadway, on a settlement with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents before Aug. 15, and 40 cents in ten monthly instalments.

LOUIS BECKER, — Judge Hand has appointed John L. Lyttle receiver for Louis Becker, wholesale dealer in butter and eggs, 256 Broome Street; bond $1,000. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $2,000 in fixtures and accounts.

MORTON E. WEBER.—Judge Hand has refused the request of W. H. Culver, receiver of Morton E. Weber, dealer in men's furnishing goods, 780 Seventh Avenue, to continue business pending a composition at 30 cents on the dollar.

BENDER-ROBINSON COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of automobile bodies, 351 West Fifty-second Street, has made an assignment to John Zimmerman. It was incorporated on April 15, 1915, with capital stock $25,000. John Bender is President and J. Sidney Robinson Secretary.

BARNEY SPATZ, wholesale and retail grocer, 30 Ludlow Street, has made an assignment to Morris Ostroff.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 284 business failures in the United States during the week, against 307 in the previous week and 327, 262, 254, and 252 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 64, New England 26, Southern 82, Western 37, North-western 25, and Far Western 30. Canada had 24, against 37 for the preceding week. About 91 per cent. of the concerns failing had less than $5,000 capital, and 98 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

A. Schwarzer & Sons, Inc.—M. Gollubier $115.84
A. J. Crawford Co.—G. Bailey 271.69
Adiman, William—Atlas Button Works, Inc. 272.54
Abba Laundry Co., Inc.—J. F. Doyle 348.40
Allen, Austin E.—W. J. Burke 900.40
Bleyer, Joseph M. and Ida—A. Tropauer et al. 114.08
Beyerl, Carl F.—Hammermill Paper Co. 3,322.33
Bender, Robinson & Co., Inc.—A. & Z. Co. 124.07
Baylis, Jesse V.—W. V. Young 6,356.03
Cort Film Corp. and Kinetophote Corp.—William Binis, Inc. 446.65
City of N. Y.—Hahnemann Hospital of 126.61
Same—M. Frankel, costs 110.48
Clark, George—Hood Tire Co. 166.85
Dorgan, John J.—A. D. O'Neil et al. 279.41
Doelger, Joseph—E. H. Buck 486.41
Disbrow, Herman G.—T. J. O'Reilly 232.97
Fritsche, Wenzel & Rudolph—W. J. Stoddard 698.10
Fish Automatic Ship's Log Co.—Charles Cory & Son, Inc. 180.72
Finan, Bridget—F. V. C. Parsons et al. 102.91
Fox, Charles L.—B. E. Jacobs 371.22
Goldstein, Bertha—Park & Tilford 175.90
Goldberg, Celia—B. L. Blauvelt 335.06
Goronto, Benjamin R.—W. Burns et al. 155.31
Gardner, Abraham—A. Small 214.65
Globe Rye Bread Co.—G. S. Dougherty et al. 183.45
Gage, J. Prescott—Jackson Mfg. Co. 187.00
Gaites, Joseph M.—John Wanamaker, New York 491.29
Harbach, Frank T.—John Wanamaker, New York 161.03
Hooper, Philip L.—A. Hapanan 1,797.86
Hough, Katherine F.—Bonwit Teller & Co. 118.77
Hart, Edward—Ballard Advertising Co. Inc. 158.16
Hedges, Dayton—Standard Bitulithic Co. 148.41
Kelsey, Charles B. and Carolyn T.—E. G. Eilers, exrx. 707.91
Leslie Provision Co.—Bischoffs Banking House 389.90
Luhrs, Ernest A.—Knickerbocker Ice Co. 287.11
Landes, Leonard—A. Landes, costs 120.94
Linden, Julius W.—E. Wortham 980.48
Loeb, Isaac—Chester Court Corp. 217.57
Lenihan, Dennis J.—Sykes Realty Corp. costs 109.06
Main, Thomas—C. Kimmelman 1,120.41
Miller, Harry—H. D. Farquhar et al. 109.35
McEvoy, James P.—Bernheimer Distilling Co. 481.38
Municipal Asphalt Co., Inc., and Dayton Hedges—J. Maxwell 811.91
Nisson, Anna M.—B. Altman & Co. 982.00
Neuield, Stanley—D. Bloc et al. 643.52
Noble, Lucy V.—A. Stern 100.35
Noble, Charles—A. Stern 710.03
O'Sullivan, John D.—Gibson Distilling Co. 285.40
Peerless Motor Specialty Co.—F. Burgess 887.68
Procter, Madine De K.—Luana Corp. 229.31
Roche, Mary—Franklin Simon & Co. 103.91
Riman, Stanislaus—Wood Mosaic Co., Inc. 222.49
Rowse, William H.—Hindo & Dauche Paper Co. 102.86
Riverside Contracting Co., Joseph Cantler, exr., and Charles W. Wright—C. L. Williams 117.97
Raines, Harry S.—A. Krenkowitz 138.45
Rau, Seymour L.—G. P. Putnam's Sons 271.00
Roche, John J.—P. L. Dunne et al. 115.16
Schaumberger, Julius, and Marla Comer—S. Bender 239.90
Schaumberger, Julius, and Tony G. Member—S. Bender 238.40
Tefft, W. E.—American Funding Corp. 227.70
Thew, Harvey F.—John Wanamaker, N. Y. 131.52
Verplanck, Philip B.—T. M. Daly 228.31
Wilson Operating Co., Inc., and Max Wilson—Lieb & Buchaiter 242.73
Williamsburg Steam Laundry Co., Inc. —Hill Coal Co. 497.87
Wilson Operating Co., Inc.—J. Lieb et al. 139.73
U. S. Fiscal Corp—City of N. Y. 136.80
Washington Realty Co.—Same 1,200.81
Woods Pub. Co.—Same 101.24
Woodbury Co.—Same 373.92
Water Vibrator Co.—Same 186.09
Watt, Henry L.—Same 492.47
White, Arthur S.—Same 272.02

In Bronx County.

Borough Motor Sales Co., Inc.—J. Nussbaum $28.97
Gurilte, Hans—The Texas Co. 1,105.78
Knight, Harry P.—E. V. Herman 70.03
Rosser, Louis F.—A. Strautmann et al. 274.08
Safran, Harry, and David Goldberg—L. Billingham 839.33
Smyth, Catherine A. and Hugh D.—J Zeller 107.22
Schaumburger, Julius, and Tony Carfagno—S. Bender 226.47
Schaumburger, Julius, and George Spano—S. Bender 293.00
Schaumburger, Julius, and Frederick Pyritz—S. Bender 181.96

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Berchman, Harris, and Morris Jacobs—S. Bleicher, May 8, 1916 ..... $1,238.44
Burr, Charlotte—Stern Bros., Dec. 18, 1915 ..... 207.61
Baker, Smith & Co.—D. Kelly et al July 18, 1916 ..... 119.36
Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Bymomville, Ga.—T. O. Wynne, March 6, 1916 ..... 1,367.98
George Ringler & Co.—P. Cacace, June 30, 1916 ..... 1,636.05
Same—E. Cacace, June 30, 1916 ..... 175.00
J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Co. and Stephen Duffy—G. Glecklers, June 21, 1916 ..... 2,650.95
Managhan, John and Mary—Buell Chandeller Co., Inc., Jan. 23, 1914 ..... 170.16
Same—Same, Jan. 23, 1914 ..... 120.76
Riley, Margaret—C. Cohen, July 6, 1916, (vacated) 270.90
Ramona Realty Co., Inc.—Lewis H. May Co., March 6, 1916 ..... 188.81
Rubel, Jacob—E. Honig, Feb. 25, 1916 .. 909.19
Spiegel, Max—B. A. Levine, May 27, 1916 ..... 120.18
Same—Same, Nov. 18, 1915 ..... 1,824.63
Same—Same, Nov. 22, 1915 ..... 1,853.73
Yoro, Isaac—L. Lasek, June 27, 1916 .. 540.66
McCuaig, James C.—W. H. Ellis, June 15, 1916 ..... 109.89
Purdy, Elvira—J. McKenna, June 1, 1916 ..... 291.24
Glens Falls Ins. Co. of Glens Falls, N. Y.—H. Wolfart, April 5, 1916 ..... 1,734.64
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd., of London —H. Wolfart, March 1, 1916 ..... 3,413.46

In Bronx County.

Diamond, Julius—S. Nellinger, Feb. 17, 1916 ..... $138.10
Koppe, William—Cosmopolitan Bank, May 4, 1916 ..... 526.80

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

ASTRAKHANS.—Large manufacturer will pay cash for astrakhans, Wallace black preferably; also buy mianus and mianus embossed. Z 346 Times Annex.

PLUSH.—Will pay cash for any quantity of Salt's plush. Farragut 9220.

SCREENS.—Wanted, lens, 16-inch focus, all sizes and lines of screens; when replying give make of screen and size; also focus of lens; reply at once. Z 318 Times Annex.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall line poplin and taffeta skirts. Third floor, 124 West 18th St.

SUITS.—Will look at samples all day Saturday and Monday. 11 West 25th, 7th floor.

TAFFETAS WANTED.

Proposed Changes in the Income Tax

For the information of individuals subject to the Income Tax, we have prepared a pamphlet outlining simply and concisely the proposed increases in the Federal Income Tax Law.

Appreciating the probable effect of a heavier Income Tax upon certain classes of bonds, we include in the pamphlet a list of securities which we recommend for investment at this time.

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THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS.

Our soldiers on the border will be glad to have The New York Times sent to them regularly. Daily and Sunday, per month 75 cents, postpaid, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Many Industrials Gain Ground; Railroads Lag—War Orders and Steel Earnings.

The stock market drifted into greater dullness yesterday. The price movements for the most part were governed by the same forces which for several days had been shaping the direction of the trading. The most pronounced movement in response to news of the day was a recovery of more than two points in Mercantile Marine preferred on a revised version of the statement recently made in Parliament concerning the British tax on war profits. The new London advices recited that no change was being made in the previously proposed rate of tax, the larger figure referred to in the dispatch of two days ago including presumably regular taxation as well as the special war tax. This did not lessen the amount of the company's earnings which go to the British Government, but it removed the impression that the position of the company was about to be changed for the worse in this respect.

The railroads were still laggards; some of them showed substantial net losses, nearly all of them hung back. They rest for the time being under the cloud of the strike on all the main roads of the country about which the unions have been talking and which their leaders will presumably be authorized to declare by the vote which is now being taken among the men. The selling which is holding the railroad shares in check where it is not actually lowering them in the market does not indicate any widespread fear that a strike will occur. Were that feared by many the market would almost certainly be weak instead of merely heavy. The danger of a country-wide strike is remote, but the market, in the degree which it considers necessary, guards against even remote dangers, when it happens to be thinking of them. If it thought more of the remote or even of the near-at-hand dangers attendant upon some of its speculative operations it would be less exposed to violent setbacks such as were recently experienced in a few stocks and which after last year's speculation in the war stocks were experienced in many.

A country-wide railroad strike would be a calamity, but the active and close threat of one, if it brought to bear forces which could establish a greater degree of harmony among the conflicting elements with which railroad managers have to deal, might do much more good than harm. The present situation in the railroad world may at least do something to co-ordinate in some measure the regulation of wages with the regulation of rates. It does not take overmuch confidence in the common sense of the country to assume that out of the long experience already had in the regulation of railroads, and in the settlement of railroad wage demands, will come some practical good results for the railroads whose problems it is now proposed to investigate with the object of determining wherein greater co-operation may be established between the Government and the country's transportation system. The improved public attitude toward the railroads should not be lost sight of in determining the investment position of railroad securities.

More reports concerning impending war orders helped to maintain yesterday the divergence between the industrial group and the railroads. The semi-annual statement of the Republic Iron & Steel Company contributed to the same result, for besides throwing new light upon the probable showing of the Steel Corporation for the quarter to be reported next week it helped to emphasize the good fortune which most of the country's industrial concerns are enjoying.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	4	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	..	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	5
San Francisco	3	4	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	..	3	3½	3½
New York	..	3	3½	..
Philadelphia	..	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	..	3	3½	..
Richmond	..	3½	3½	..
Atlanta	..	3½	3½	..
Chicago	..	3	3½	3½
St. Louis	..	3	3½	..
Minneapolis	..	3	3½	..
Kansas City	..	3	3½	3½
Dallas	..	3½	3½	..
San Francisco	..	3	3½	..

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2½

Time.

60 days	3½@3⅝
90 days	3½@3⅝
4 months	3¾@4
5 months	3¾@4
6 months	4 @4¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3¾
4 to 6 months	4@4¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4¼@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¾	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅞	+ .00⅛
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76	4.76⅛	+ .00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	5.90⅞	+ .00⅛
Cables	5.90⅜	5.90⅜	5.90⅜	+ .00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	72.75	72.56¼	72.56¼	— .37½
Cables	72.87½	72.62½	72.62½	— .37½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅞	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.90⅞	5.90⅜
95.28 Berlin	72.56¼	72.62½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29¾	5.29
19.295 Greece	10.37	10.42
51.45 Russia	30.50	30.55
5.1826 Italy	6.41¼	6.41
20.26 Austria	12.53	12.58
26.73 Scandinavia	28.30	28.40
19.20 Spain	20.15	20.25
40.19 Holland	41.43¾	41.56¼
China—		
Hongkong	49.50	49.62½
Shanghai	67.50	67.62½
India	33.00	....
Bombay	33.00	....
Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
Kobe	50.50	50.62½
Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—		
Manilla	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.74	41.78
Rio	24.45	24.51

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¼	$4.70⅜	$4.68⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $431,366,715; balance, $22,482,790; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,009,753.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $2.1875.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30 3-16d, up ¼d; in New York, 63¾c, up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 48¾@52¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$10,067,521	$10,067,521
Ord. int. rev. rcts	19,832,535	19,832,535
Income tax	6,532,657	6,532,657
Miscellaneous	4,634,109	4,634,109
Total receipts	$41,066,823	$41,066,823
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	9,703,163	9,703,163
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	11,472,698	11,472,698
Expenditures	50,769,986	50,769,986

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	100¼
6s	Sept., 1917	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
4½s	June, 1957	107⅞	108⅛	107⅞	108
4½s	Mar., 1963	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	May, 1957	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Nov., 1917	100¼	..	100¼	..
4½s	May, 1917	100¼	..	100¼	..
4½s	April, 1966	102⅜	103¼	102⅜	103¼
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	Mar., 1962	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	Mar., '60, op. '30	102⅛	102⅜	100⅝	100⅞
4s	May, 1959	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1958	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	May, 1957	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1956	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4s	Nov., 1955	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼
4s	Nov., 1956	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	100⅛
4s	Nov., 1955	89¾	91	89¾	91
3½s	May, 1954	90¼	91½	90	91

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s	1918-1923	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
4s	1950-1954	4.02	3.95	4.02	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.02	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1924-1930	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3½s	1918-1924	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3½s	1916-1918	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s	1916-1942	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3s	1918-1925	4.10	3.95	4.10	3.95
3s	1916-1918	4.05	..	4.05	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	123	125	123	126
American Cigar pf	99	100	99	100
Conley Foil	300	340	300	340
J. S. Young	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	120	140	120	140
MacAndrews & F.	174	175	174	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	101	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	233	234	230	234
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	500	505	500	505
R.J.Reynolds Tob.pf.	121	128	121	128

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Harris, Forbes & Co., managers of the syndicate which purchased $3,500,000 State of Maryland 4 per cent. bonds last Wednesday, announce that the entire issue has been sold.

The syndicate which sold $2,750,000 first preferred 7 per cent. stock of the Acme Tea Company has been dissolved and checks have been mailed.

The Hartman Company reports net sales for the six months ended June 30, 1916, after allowances for inter-company sales, more than 50 per cent. greater than for the corresponding period of 1915.

Because of the death of Charles Allen Blyth, the business of Blyth & Bonner will be continued by a new copartnership under the same name. The members of the firm are: Charles W. Bonner, H. Thurston, W. Hutting, Charles A. Kricki, and Herbert M. Barrott.

William R. Compton Company is offering $210,500 Galveston, Texas, 5 per cent. bonds.

Douglass-Fenwick Company is offering the unsold portion of a $600,000 issue of Southwestern Utilities Corporation 6 per cent. bonds.

The Bankers Trust Company is distributing a pamphlet containing extracts from the inheritance tax law of New York, with an explanation of the practical operation of the law.

The Protective Committee for the first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, (Missouri, Kansas & Texas system,) announces that no additional deposits of bonds will be received after Sept. 1.

Paul Brown has been elected a member of the Stock Exchange. The membership of Cleland Benedict was posted for transfer yesterday to William M. Walsh. The price was $68,000, the same as in the last preceding transaction.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	359,420
Same day last year	462,045
Same day two years ago	287,060
Year to date	92,087,354
Same period last year	70,993,079
Same period in 1914	42,206,453

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32	34	100	Advance Rumely pf	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
63½	65	100	Ajax Rubber	65	65	65	65	....
17⅝	18	500	Alaska Gold Mines	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	....
21¼	21⅜	2,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	21	21½	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅛
74	75½	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	73	74	73	74	+1
68⅝	69½	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	40½	....	40½	41	+1
38⅜	42	100	Am. Bank Note	40½	....	40½	41	....
88½	88⅝	1,400	Am. Beet Sugar	88¼	88⅞	87½	88¼	— ⅛
55	55¼	1,800	Am. Can	55	56	55	55	— ⅛
108	109	100	Am. Can pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	— ⅛
58	58½	5,300	Am. Car & Fdry	59	59½	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
140	141⅞	500	Am. Coal Products	139⅞	141⅞	139⅞	141⅞	+2½
53	54	300	Am. Cotton Oil	53¾	54	53⅜	54	+ ⅛
104½	108¾	200	Am. H. & Leather	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
51¼	52	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52	52	52	52	+ ⅛
28½	28¾	100	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
64⅜	64½	8,200	Am. Locomotive	64	65½	64	65	— 1
100	103	800	Am. Locomotive pf	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
94¼	94½	2,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	94¼	95¼	94¼	94¾	+ ⅛
48	48¼	600	Am. Steel F'dries	48	48¼	47⅝	48⅛	+ ⅛
109¼	109½	300	Am. Sugar Ref	109½	109⅝	109¼	109⅜	+ ⅛
129	129½	500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129	129¼	129	129¼	+ ⅛
218¾	221	210	Am. Tobacco	218¾	219¼	218¾	219½	+ ⅛
43	44	300	Am. Woolen	44	44½	44	44	+ ⅛
28¼	28¾	2,000	Am. Writing P. pf	28¼	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
34¾	35	5,200	Am. Zinc L. S	35½	35⅝	34½	35	+ ⅛
66	66⅜	600	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	67	67	65½	67	+2½
79	79¼	8,800	Anaconda Cop. x d	79	79⅝	78⅝	78⅞	+ ⅛
68	70	100	Associated Oil	68	68	68	68	....
104⅜	104¾	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅞	104⅞	104½	104½	— ⅝
98⅞	99	500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99	99	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅛
84	84½	1,200	At., Gulf & W. I	65	65½	63⅝	64	— ⅛
64½	65	500	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	65	65	64¾	64⅞	— ⅛
72¾	72⅞	25,650	Baldwin Loco	72	74¼	71⅝	72⅝	+ ⅛
89	89⅛	4,500	Baltimore & Ohio	80¼	80¼	80	80	— ⅛
76¼	76⅝	1,900	Baltimore & O. pf	76¼	76¼	76	76¼	— ⅛
129	131	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	130	130	126	126	— 1
84½	84⅝	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	....
67¼	67⅞	6,500	Butte & Superior	67	68¼	66⅞	67½	+1
20	20⅜	600	California Petrol	20	21	20	21	+1
177¼	178	200	Canadian Pacific	179	179	178½	178½	— ¼
53½	54¼	500	Central Leather Co	54¼	54½	53¾	54½	+ ¼
107	107½	1,010	Chandler Motor	106⅜	108½	106⅜	107⅜	+1
61¼	61⅝	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅜	61⅜	61½	61½	+ ⅛
12⅜	13	300	Chi. Great Western	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
36	36½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36	36	36	36	....
96½	97	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	96½	96⅞	96½	96⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅜	800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	20¼	800	Chile Copper	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
47⅜	47½	1,000	Chino Copper	47⅞	48	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛
52	53¼	100	Clev., Cin., C. & St. L	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅛
44¼	44½	8,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	44	45¼	43⅝	44	+ ½
40⅜	41	1,600	Comput. Tab. Rec	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
135⅜	136¼	200	Consolidated Gas	134⅝	137½	134¾	136¼	+2
95	96	200	Continental Can	97	97	96¼	96¼	+1
114	114½	200	Corn Products Ref	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜	....
69¾	70¼	19,300	Crucible Steel	69¾	71½	69¼	69¾	+1¼
114	115	200	Crucible Steel pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	— ⅛
59⅜	59⅞	5,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	60	60½	59⅜	59⅜	+ ⅛
35	35¼	1,883	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	94½	95	94¼	94¾	+ ⅛
36¼	37	900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	36¼	36½	36	36½	+ ⅛
46½	46⅝	4,300	Distillers' Securities	46¾	46⅞	46¾	46⅝	+ ⅛
62	64	100	Elec. Storage Bat	63	63	63	63	— ⅛
35½	35⅝	1,200	Erie	35¾	35¾	35½	35½	— ⅛
52⅝	53	900	Erie 1st pf	53	53¼	52¾	52¾	— ⅛
167	169	2,000	General Electric	167	169	167	169	+2½
490	500	100	General Motors	490	490	490	490	....
110¼	110¾	3,000	General Motors pf	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	+ ¼
73¼	73¾	900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73½	74¼	73	73¾	— ¼
118½	118⅝	500	Great Northern pf	118⅜	118⅝	118⅜	118½	....
35⅜	35½	900	G. N. certs. ore prop	35⅜	35½	35⅜	35½	....
45¼	45¾	100	Greene Cananea	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾	....
104	104½	100	Illinois Central	104	104½	104	104	+ ¼
103⅞	104¼	64	Do., odd lot	103⅞	104¼	103⅞	103⅞	....
48⅞	48⅞	1,200	Inspiration Copper	48⅞	48⅞	48½	48½	— ⅛
12⅝	12¾	100	Int. Agricultural	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
116½	116⅝	100	Int. Harvester, N. J	116½	116½	116	116	— ⅛
23⅞	24	200	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	23⅞	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
84¼	84¾	12,300	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	84¼	86¼	84¼	85½	+ ⅝
31,400	45	2,900	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	45	45½	44⅞	45	— ⅛
13	13½	1,100	Int. Nickel	13¼	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅛
61	62	1,100	Int. Paper	61	62½	61	62½	+1½
25	25	1,100	Int. Paper pf	25	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
70¼	70¾	300	Kansas City Southern	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾	+ ⅛
45¼	45¾	400	Kelly Spring Tire	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ⅛
70½	70⅞	12,200	Kennecott Copper	70½	70⅞	70½	70⅞	+ ⅛
22	22	1,400	Lackawanna Steel	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
44	44	500	Lake Erie & West	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
43¼	43¾	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	43¼	43¾	43¼	43¾	+ ⅛
129	129	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	129	129	129	129	+ ⅛
77	77½	100	Loulis. & Nash	77	77½	76¾	76¾	— ⅛
85½	85½	6,300	Maxwell Motors	85½	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅛
57	58	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	57	58	57	57	— ⅛
62¾	62¾	700	Max. Motors 2d pf	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	— ⅛
101½	102	17,300	May Dept. Stores	102	102	100	100¼	— ⅛
93	93	400	Mexican Petroleum	93	93	93	93	— ⅛
34⅞	35	400	Mex. Petroleum pf	34⅞	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	5⅛	400	Miami Copper	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	5⅜	100	Minn. & St. Louis	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
126¾	127¾	100	Do. trust rcts	127¾	127¾	126¾	126¾	— ⅛
4¼	4½	205	M., St. P. & S. S. M	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
7	7⅛	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	400	Missouri Pacific	7	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
91⅞	92	200	Missouri Pacific t r	91⅞	92	91⅞	91⅞	+ ⅛
82	82	100	Montana Power	82	82	82	82	— ⅛
110	110	300	Morris & Essex	110	110	109¼	109¼	— ⅛
110¼	110¾	50	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	— ⅛
64	64¼	300	Nat. Lead Co	64	64¼	64	64¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	16⅞	200	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
123½	123½	200	N. Y. Air Brake	123½	123½	123½	123½	— ⅛
103	103¼	3,800	N. Y. Central	103¼	103¼	103	103	— ⅛
36⅜	36⅝	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	....
60⅝	61⅜	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅛
127⅞	128	1,700	Norfolk & Western	127⅞	127⅞	127	127	— 1
65½	65½	100	North American	65½	65½	65½	65½	— ⅛
111⅞	112	100	Northern Pacific	111⅞	111⅞	111½	111½	— ⅛
6¼	6¾	300	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
56⅞	57	4,800	Penn. R. R	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ⅛
40	40	200	Philadelphia Co	40	40	40	40	+⅛
26¼	26½	100	Pittsburgh Coal	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	....
48	49¼	500	Pressed Steel Car	48	49¼	48	48¾	+ ⅛
45	45½	5,100	Railway Steel Sp	45	45¾	45	45	— ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	500	Ray Con. Copper	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
97¼	97⅝	3,100	Reading	97¼	98⅝	97¼	97⅝	+ ⅛
44¼	44½	8,000	Reading 2d pf	44¼	44½	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
47	47⅜	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	47	47⅜	47	47⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	39½	7,200	Seab. Air Line pf	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
194	195	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	194	195½	194	195½	+ ⅛
127¼	127½	700	Sears, Roeb. & Co. pf	127¼	127¾	127¼	127¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	25⅞	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
42⅝	42⅝	100	Shattuck-Arizona	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
97⅛	97⅜	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜	+ ⅛
23⅝	23⅝	1,200	Southern Pacific	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
67⅞	67⅞	500	Southern Railway	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅛
....	....	100	Southern Ry. pf	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	152	Standard Milling	....	....	....	....	....
126¾	128	8,050	Studebaker Co	126¾	128	125¾	127	+ ⅛
25⅞	26¼	2,400	Tennessee Copper	25⅞	26¼	25½	25½	— ⅛
104⅝	104¾	425	Texas Co	104⅝	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	100	Texas & Pacific	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
65⅞	66	100	Third Avenue	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
7	7	200	Tol., St. L. & West	....	....	....	....	....
13½	13¾	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	13½	13¾	13¾	13¾	....
96½	96½	200	Twin City R. T	96½	96½	96½	96½	....
187½	187¾	4,700	Union Pacific	187½	187¾	187	187¾	— ⅛
82⅝	82⅝	100	Union Pacific pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅛
52	52	100	United Cigar Mfrs	52	52	52	52	— 1
97¾	97¾	200	United Cigar Stores	97¾	97¾	97	97¼	+ ⅛
157	157½	1,600	United Fruit Co	157	157½	156½	157½	+1½
96	101½	500	United Rys. Invest	96	101½	96	96¼	+1
20¼	20¾	1,000	United Rys. Inv. pf	20¼	23	20¼	22½	+2½
115½	116	9,900	U. S. Indus. Alco	115½	116	113¾	114¾	— ⅝
1	1	100	U. S. Red & R. pf	....	....

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Move Up; Advances Scored in Principal Curb Stocks—Metals Active.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 330,960 shares of stocks and $42,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 62,825; oil, 37,655, and mining, 210,480. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	†Aetna Exp..	9½	9¾	9¼	9⅝
4,400	†Am. Wr. P.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
100	Brit.-Am.Tob. Co., Ord....	18½	18½	18½	18½
$00	†Butler Chm.	4½	4½	4½	4½
700	Can. Nat. Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
$50	Char. Iron Co. of Amer....	6⅝	*7	6⅝	6⅞
1,000	Chev. Motor..	206	208½	*204	207½
415	Driggs-Seab..	103	105	99¾	99¾
2,500	†Emer. Motor	4¼	4¼	3⅞	4⅛
420	Emer. Phono.	11	11¼	11	11¼
300	†Essex Motors	75	75	75	75
1,500	†Fl.-Lynn Ph.	3¾	3¾	3	3⅛
200	†Gaston, W. & Wigmore.	42	42	41	41
1,700	Grant M. Car	9¼	9⅜	9	9¼
200	Hartman Crp.	72	72	72	72
200	H. & B. Car.	35	35	35	35
1,500	†Hendee Mfg.	30	31	30	30½
25	Holly Sugar	47	47	47	47
180	Holly Sug. pf.	95	95	95	95
800	Hupp Motors.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
2,325	†Jop. Ore Sp.	2⅜	3	2⅛	2⅜
1,400	Kapo Mfg.	6	6	6	6⅛
1,000	Kath. Br. pf.	24	24	23	23
1,000	†Lake T. B.	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼
1,000	Marc. of Am.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
200	†Maxim Muni	5	5¼	5	5¼
4,000	†Midvale Steel	62½	63⅛	62¼	63⅛
150	†Mitchell Mot., w. i.....	66	66¼	66	66
700	Peerl. T. & M.	23½	24	23	23½
60	†Pan Amer....	49½	49¾	47	47
10	Pan Am. pf.	100	100	100	100
500	†Princess M...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
350	†Pulim. Ventil	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
350	†Pulim. V. pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	†Saxon Motor	75	76½	75	76½
140	Springf. Body	77	77	77	77
12,000	†Stutz Motor.	60¾	64¼	60¾	63½
100	Subm. Boat, v. t. ctfs..	34	34	34	34
800	†Tob. Prod....	44	44½	44	44½
800	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs..	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
500	†U.S. L. & H.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¾
400	U. S. Stm'ship	6	6	6	6
3,500	†Unit. Motors	70¼	70¾	69	69
700	United Zinc...	6¾	6¾	6	6
1,000	White Motors.	53⅛	54⅞	53⅞	53⅞
2,000	World Film, v. t. ctfs....	⅛	⅛	⅞	⅞
1,200	‡Zinc Concen.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.	Net Ch'ge.
35	Ohio Oil.....	230	228	230	..
20	S. Oil of Ind..	570	569	570	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	††Alberta Pet., Ltd., (pros.)	57	58	57	58
400	†BarnettO.&G.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,800	†Cosden & Co. (oil ref.)....	16⅜	17	16¼	16⅞
2,200	†CosdenO.&G.	15⅜	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
800	†CosdenO.&G. pf.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
1,100	†Federal Oil..	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
1,000	Kenova Oil (a prospect) ..	½	½	½	½
200	†Keystone Oil of N. Y.....	74	74	74	74
3,500	†‡Midwest Oil	49	49	48	49
3,000	†‡Midwest Oil pf.	89	89	88	88
4,000	†Muskogee R.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
3,700	†‡N. Y.-Okla. Oil	84	86	84	86
4,600	††Okla. Oil....	10	11	10	11
3,000	Okla. Prod. & Refining ...	7	7¼	7	7⅛
7,800	†Omar O.& G.	54	56	54	56
200	Penn.Gasoline	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,700	†Prudential O. & Gas.....	16	18	14	15
750	‡Sapulpa Oil & Refining..	11⅜	11⅝	11	11¼
4,400	†‡Sinclair Oil	44	44	43½	44
4,100	††Tex.-Mex.P.	70	73	70	72
8,000	†Un.West. Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
100	†Ventura Con. Oil	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
850	†Victoria Oil..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Wayland Oil & Gas	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

MINING STOCKS.

4,000	††Alaska-W...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,000	††Atlanta....	11	11	11	11
2,000	‡Adanac Silv.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7,000	††Ariz. Cop..	41	45	41	45
1,200	Big L. Cop..	2⅛	2¼	2	2¼
10,000	Bos. & Mont.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
400	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	5	5	4⅞	5
800	‡Cal. Cop.....	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
5,500	Caledonia	67	68	67	68
100	Can. Cop.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	†Cash Boy....	5	5	5	5
100	C. deP. Cop.	35	35	35	35
2,000	Con. Ar. Sm.,	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅜
12,000	††D.-H. Sliv..	64	75	64	75
900	Dundee-Arizc. Cop. (a pr.)	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
8,100	††Emma Cop.	40	43	40	43
200	First Nat. Cp.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½
1,400	†Flor. Silver	71	73	71	72
6,200	Gr. Monster...	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
2,000	†Gold Hill...	18	18	18	18
4,700	†Goldf. Con.	88	88	88	88
2,500	††Goldf. Mer.	8½	8½	8½	8½
250	†Hecla Min....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜
700	†Hem. C. Co.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
16,700	†Insp. N. C. (a prospect)	50	63	50	63
8,000	Jer. Verde (a prospect) ..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
125	‡J. Vic. Ext. (a prospect)	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
1,500	†Jumbo Ext..	75	76	75	76
2,000	††Kewanas....	10	11	10	10
100	Magma Cop..	13½	13½	13½	13½
500	‡Moj. Tung....	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
1,000	†Mont. G.M..	77	78	77	78
1,700	Mon. Silver..	1⅜	1⅝	1½	1⅝
60,000	††Moth. Lode	28½	32	28½	30½
4,500	††Newray M.	42	42	42	42
400	N. Y. & H.R. Min. Co.....	16	16	15¾	15¾
1,000	†Pet. Lake...	38	38	38	38
2,500	Oat. Big J...	74	80	74	78
400	†Oat. Sou. (a prospect)	31	31	31	31
16,000	††Rex C. M..	17	19	17	18
1,000	†Roch. Mines	57	57	57	57
2,700	†San Toy....	13	14	13	14
8,700	††Silver Pick.	13	13	12¾	13
2,200	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
7,500	††Success Min.	61	61	59	60
1,000	††Temiskam'g.	54	54	54	54
130	‡Tonopah Bel.	4¼	*4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	Tonopah Ext..	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
150	Tonopah Min.	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
250	Tung.Co.of A.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
200	Unit. Eastern.	3½	3½	3½	3½
800	xtU.Verde Ex.	28½	29	28	28
8,000	††U.S.C. Mine	8	8	8	8
700	Unity G. M..	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
700	†West End C.	90	90	89	90
4,575	†Wh. Oaks M.	7⅝	7⅝	7	7⅜
1,300	‡Yuscaran C..	1	1⅛	1	1⅛

BONDS.

$37,000	†Cos.Oil 6s, w.i.	109½	109½	109¼	109½
15,000	‡Russ. G. 6½s, w. i.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

‡Unlisted. ‡Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. xEx dividend.

Note.—These corrections of transactions made during the week were noted in official Curb sheet yesterday: On Wednesday 100 shares of Tobacco Products sold at 44½ and sales of Kresge reported as preferred should have been common. On Tuesday last sale in Rex Consolidated was 16.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate.	12¾	14	12	13
Brit.-Am. Co. ord. b.	18½	19	18½	19
Car Light & Power..	3⅝	4¼	3⅝	4¼
Corp. of R. & H.....	4¾	5	4⅝	4⅞
Intercontinental Rub.	12	13	12	13
Lake Torpedo 1st pf.	8	9	8	9
Lynn Phonograph....	4¾	7	4¾	7
Poole Eng. & M.....	95	105	95	105
Springfield Body pf..	115	120	115	120
Standard M.....	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
St. Joseph Lead.....	15	15¼	15	15¼
U. S. L. & H. pf....	5	6¾	5	6¾
Unicorn Film.....	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
United Profit Sharing	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1
United Drug.....	69	72	68	71
United Drug 2d pf...	89	92	89	92
United Drug 1st pf..	50	52	50	53

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Amer. Oil & Gas....	⅜	½	⅜	½
Oklahoma Oil pf....	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Savoy Oil.....	11	12	11	12

MINING STOCKS.

Ala.-Brit. Col. Met.	60	65	60	65
Bingham Mining.....	10	10½	10	10¼
Booth	14	16	14¼	15½
Comstock Tunnel....	8	10	8	10
Con. Homestead	⅜	⅞	⅜	⅞
Int. & Int. M. & R.	1½	2	1½	2
Iron Blossom.....	1⅜	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Jim Butler.....	85	87	85	87
Louisiana Con.....	15	17	15	18
Mason Valley.....	1⅝	3	1½	3
McKinley-Daragh	55	60	55	60
Mines of America....	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	65	68	65	68
American Brass	282	285	282	285
Atlas Powder	160	170	160	170
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	117	120	117	120
Bliss (E. W.).....	500	530	500	530
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg...	185	200	185	200
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	820	840	820	840
Du Pont Pow., new..	237	242	240	248
Du Pont Pow., deb..	100	103	101	103
Hercules Powder....	295	310	295	320
Hercules Powder pf..	112	114	112	114
International Arms..	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond...	162	165	160	164
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	103	105	105	108
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	550	560	550	560
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1500	1550	1500	1550

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
710	Alaska Gold..	17¾	18	17¾	18
5	Allouez	59½	59½	59	59
495	Am. Zinc.....	34½	35¾	34½	34½
935	Am. Zinc pf..	64⅜	67	64¾	66
85	Anaconda	79¼	79¾	79	79
390	Ariz. Com....	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
150	Butte & Bal..	2	2	2	2
680	Butte & Sup...	67	68¾	66½	67¾
80	Cal. & Ariz...	67¾	68¾	67¾	68¾
45	Centennial	14	14	14	14
305	Copper Range.	56¾	57¾	56½	57½
10	East Butte....	12	12	12	12
88	Granby	82	82¾	82	82
10	Indiana	2¼	3	2¼	2¼
610	Inspiration	49	49	49	49
10	Island Creek..	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
50	Kerr Lake....	4½	4½	4½	4½
75	La Salle.....	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
45	Mason Valley.	2	2	2	2
125	Mass. Con....	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Michigan	3	3	3	3
295	Mohawk	81	82¼	81	82
80	New Idria....	11	11	10¾	10¾
123	North Butte...	20½	21½	20½	20⅞
25	Old Colony....	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
45	Old Domin....	62½	62½	62½	62½
95	Osceola	81	82¾	81	82
25	Pond Creek...	12	12	12	12
75	Quincy	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¼
60	Ray Con.....	22½	22¾	22½	22¾
130	Shannon	7⅞	8	7¾	8
50	Superior & B.	4	4	4	4
25	Superior	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
530	U. S. Smelter.	69½	69⅞	68¾	69
180	U. S. Sm. pf..	50½	50½	50½	50½
200	Utah Apex....	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,000	Utah Con....	6¾	7¾	6¾	7
10	Victoria	3	3¼	3	3¼
20	Winona	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
75	Wolverine	48¾	48¾	48½	48½

RAILROADS.

10	Boston El.....	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼
9	Boston & Me...	44	44	44	44
5	Hutchison	105¼	105¾	105¼	105¼
10	Fitchburg pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½
5	Maine Central.	100½	100½	100½	100½
16	Mass. Elec. pf.	32	32	32	32½
50	New Haven....	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¾
5	Rutland pf....	28	28	28	28
10	West End pf..	70	70	70	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chem.	69½	69½	69¼	69¾
10	Am. Ag. C. pf.	99	99	99	99
100	Am. Pneu. S..	2	2	2	2
40	Am. P. S. pf..	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
5	Am. Sugar	110	110	109½	109½
12	Am. Sugar pf..	116¼	117	116¼	117
109	Am. T. & T....	129¼	129¼	129	129¼
30	Am. Wool pf..	95½	95½	95½	95½
3,537	A. G. & W. I..	64¾	65¾	63¾	64
158	A. G. & W. I. pf.	64⅞	65	64⅜	65
180	Cuban Cement.	24	24½	24	24⅜
3	East Boston L.	97½	97½	97	97
2	General Elec..	165	165	165	165
10	Mass. Gas pf..	83	83	83	83
50	Nova Scotia S.	125	125	125	125
50	Reece Folding.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Swift & Co....	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
145	Torrington	44	44	43½	43⅝
135	United Fruit...	157	157½	157	157
310	Un. Shoe Mach.	54	54¼	53¾	54¼
65	Un. Shoe M. pf.	29¾	30	29¾	30
450	U. S. Steel..	85⅝	85¾	85⅜	85⅝
2	U. S. Steel pf.	118	118	118	118
510	Ventura Oil....	8	8⅛	8	8

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91⅝	91¾	91⅝	91¾
31,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s.	82	82	81⅞	82
6,000	C. B. & Q. 4s.	97½	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Con. Range 5s.	88	88	88	88
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s..	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000	Swift & Co. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½

BALTIMORE.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Balt. Tube.....	122	122	122	122
20	Balt. T. pf....	97	97	97	97
1,100	†Cosden Ref...	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
1,750	Cosden Ref....	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
230	Cosden O. & G.	15¾	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
817	Cos. O. & G.pf	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
205	Davidson Chem	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
49	Md. Casualty..	86½	90	86½	86½
10	M. & M. Bank.	29	29	29	29
170	Penn. W. & P.	76	76	76	76
100	*Sapulpa Ref..	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
125	Way. O. & G..	4½	4½	4½	4½

BONDS.

$3,000	Atl. Con. St. Ry. 5s.....	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
1,000	A. C. L. con.4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
500	City of Balt. 3½s, 1930....	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	Con. Coal 4½s.	91	91	91	91
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
20,000	Cos. O. & G 6s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
100	Ches. & Potom. Tel. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
4,000	Ga. - Car. Nor. 5s.....	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¾
2,000	Ga.-Ala.con.5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
1,000	M. & M. Trans. 6s	103½	103½	103½	103½
7,000	Pa. W. & P.5s.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¾
5,000	Un. Ry. & El. inc. 4s	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
200	Un. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾

*Ex dividend. †Buyer 30 days.

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Ship.....	43½	43½	43¼	43½
10	Booth Fish....	38	38	38	38
50	Booth Fish pf	70½	70½	70½	70½
400	Chgo. City & Cn. Ry. pf..	17	17	15	15
30	Com. Edison..	143	143	141½	141½
50	Dia. Match....	111	111	111	111
580	Lindsay Light	22	22½	21¾	22½
28	Mont. W'd pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
10	Nat. Carbon..	170	170	170	170
25	Po. Gas.....	102	102	102	102
45	Pub. Svc. pf.	102½	102½	101½	101½
1	Quaker Oats.	325	325	325	325
55	Quaker O. pf.	111	111	111	111
206	Sears Roeb'k.	190	196	185	193½
3,108	Stew. Warn..	99½	101¾	99½	101¾
55	Swift & Co...	134½	134¾	134½	134¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Chgo. C. R. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
4,000	Chgo. R. 1st 5s	97	97¼	97	97¼
1,000	Chgo. Ry. 5s. Series B....	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
3,000	Com. Ed. 5s..	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
20,000	Morris 4½s..	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
3,000	Po. G. ref 5s.	100¾	101	100¾	101
1,000	So. S. L. 5s.	90	90	90	90
15,000	Swift 5s.....	100½	100½	100⅝	100⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Amer. Mill'g.	6	6	6	6
25	Am. Rys. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½
100	Am. Smelt'g.	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
10	Bald. Loco..	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
170	Elec. Storage.	62⅞	63⅜	62½	63⅜
6	Ins. Co. N.A.	25½	25½	25½	25½
115	Keys. Tel....	14½	14½	14½	14½
3,000	Lake S. Corp.	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
75	Leh. Val. Tr.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
35	L. V. T. pf..	42½	42½	42½	42½
100	Max. Motors.	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
512	Pennsylvania.	57	57⅛	56¾	56⅞
90	Phila. Co....	39½	39½	39½	39½
1,114	Phila. Elec..	28½	28¾	28¾	28⅝
500	P. R. T., t. c.	20	20	19⅝	19⅝
16	Phila. Trac..	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
10	Reading.....	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
7	Read. 1st pf.	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
84	Ton. Belmont.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
150	Tono. Mining	6	6	6	6
188	Un. Gas Imp.	87⅞	88	87⅝	87⅝
30	United Cos., N. J.....	223¾	223¾	223¾	223¾
2,334	U. S. Steel..	85⅞	85¾	85⅝	85½
55	W. N.Y.& Pa.	12½	13	12½	13
20	W. J. & S. S.	49½	49½	49½	49½
50	Wm. Cramp..	75	75	75	75
100	York Ry.....	15	15	15	15

BONDS.

$2,000	Beth.S. 1st 5s.	104¾	104¼	104¼	104¾
1,000	Beth. Steel 6s.	121	121	121	121
500	E. & P. T. 4s	81	81	81	81
3,000	L.N.con.4½s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	L. V. gen. 4s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
1,000	L. V. gn. 4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
7,000	Pa. gen. 4½s.	101¼	101¼	101	101⅛
4,000	Phil.Co. 1st 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅞	100⅞
3,000	Phila. El. 4s.	85	85	84⅞	84½
17,500	Phila. El. 5s.	104	105	104	105
2,000	Un. Ry. in. 5s	69	69	69	69
1,000	Welsbach 5s..	98	98	98	98
10,000	W. N. Y. & Pa. gen. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
55	Am. W. G. Ma.	56⅞	57	56⅞	57
10	Crucible St'l pf.	114¾	114½	114⅝	114⅝
3,435	Col. Gas & El.	21½	22	21⅜	21⅝
40	Harb.-Walk. pf.	102	102	102	102
525	Ind. Brewing...	4	4	4	4
20	Ind. Brew. pf.	20	20	20	20
402	Mfrs. L. & H..	51¾	52	51¾	52
245	Nat. F'reproof.	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¾
100	Nat. F'proof pf.	15¾	16½	15⅝	16⅛
20	Ohio Fuel....	43⅜	45¾	43⅜	43⅜
60	Ohio Fuel Oil...	16½	16½	16¼	16¼
50	Osage & Okla..	101	103	103	103
300	Pitts. Brewing..	5½	5½	5¼	5½
100	Pitts. Coal....	27⅜	27¾	27⅜	27⅝
100	Pitts. Pl. Gl....	120	120	120	120
1,045	Pure Oil.....	20⅜	20⅞	20¾	20⅞
10	Press. St. Car..	49	49	49	49
100	San Toy.....	15	15	15	15
1,000	Ross Mining....	12c.	12c.	12c.	12c.
90	U. S. Glass....	29½	29½	28¾	28¾
50	U. S. Steel....	85½	85¾	85½	85¾
20	Westing. A. B..	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¾
12	Westing. Elec..	56½	56½	56½	56½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	.50	1¼	Humboldt..	1½	2
Am Oil....	.26	.29	Iron Blos..	1⅛	1½
Bay S G...	.12	.14	Iron Cap...	3½	4
Begole	.80	.90	Iron C pf.	5	5½
Bingham..	9⅜	11	J Verde...	1⅞	1⅞
Bohemia..	1¾	1⅞	La Rose..	.60	.63
Boat Ariz.	2½	2⅝	Majestic...	.65	.67
Bost Cor..	.70	.75	Mex Met..	.31	.34
Bost Ely..	1¼	1⅜	Mojave T.	4	4½
Bost Mon.	1	1⅛	N L & Z.	1¼	1½
Butte & L.	.68	.70	New Hall..	1⅞	2
Cal Cor....	3	3½	Nev Doug.	1⅞	1⅛
Calaveras..	4½	5	N Cornelia	12¾	13
Champion..	.09	.10	N U Bing.	1	2
Chief Con.	1⅝	1⅞	Nixon	.32	.35
Cons. Ariz.	1⅛	1⅜	Ohio Cop..	.10	.15
Cons Cop.

COTTON MARKET DULL AND NARROW

Crop News Conflicting, with Best Reports Coming from Western Part of the Belt.

STATISTICS RUN BEARISH

Liverpool Lacks Buoyancy—The Week's Figures on Market and Crop Conditions.

Cotton exhibited an extreme range of 7 points yesterday, which bears testimony to the dullness of present trade conditions. There was no incentive for active operations on either side of the market, although at one time ring bears became aggressive and were checked only by the appearance of persistent bidding for big blocks of cotton, on the basis of 13.10 for January.

Liverpool showed no particular buoyancy, and one private cable said: "Market inclined to fall away on near month deliveries in consequence of dull money market. Little or no business offered." The statistics for the week-end were not conclusive, although they had a bearish tinge. The close was steady, with prices unchanged to 2 points higher on the near months and irregular, 1 point lower to 2 points higher on the later positions.

Crop news is conflicting, with good reports coming from the Western belts, while pessimism appears rampant East of the Mississippi. The following New Orleans message is illustrative of opinion on the crop in certain localities: "Going on eight weeks continual rains, Eastern half belt. Crop prospect declined fully 80 per cent. No signs of letup. Too late to recover. Yield outlook already below indicated needs. Market can hardly disregard this bullish situation much longer. Difference in state of maturity East and West so great that movement no factor before September."

On the other hand, the Lesser-Goldman Cotton Company, which operates in Arkansas, Southeast Missouri and Oklahoma, considers the outlook most promising, with the plant fruiting nicely and cultivation well in hand. About the only drawback appears to be some complaint or rather fear of damage from the spread of boll weevil. From practically all over Texas the news is most encouraging, about the only criticism being that in some cases the crop is a little spotted. The stands, however, are exceptionally good, and this means that farmers are getting full efficiency out of their acreage. From the central belt advices are encouraging on the average, and planters in the long staple district of the Mississippi Delta say the crop is the earliest on record.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange, the intosight for the week was 66,466 bales, against 61,214 bales last year. The total for the season is 12,236,000 bales, against 15,361,000 bales last year. Spinners takings for the week were 161,000 bales, against 246,000 last year, and for the season 13,227,000 bales, against 13,836,000 bales last year.

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	12.77	12.83	12.78	12.80@12.82	12.78@12.80	
Aug.	12.78	12.78	12.77	12.78@12.80	12.78@12.80	
Oct.	12.96	12.96	12.90	12.94@12.95	12.95@12.96	
Dec.	13.11	13.11	13.05	13.09@13.10	13.11@13.12	
Jan.	13.15	13.17	13.10	13.16@13.17	13.16@13.18	
Mar.	13.25	13.27	13.20	13.21@13.22	13.20@13.22	
May	13.43	13.43	13.40	13.45@13.46	13.46@13.47	

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance; middling, 12.95c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. New Orleans 13c, sales 1,470 bales; Galveston 13.70c; Savannah 13c, sales 60 bales; Memphis 13.25c; Augusta 12.75c; Houston 13.50c, sales 74 bales. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.70	12.70	12.70	12.69@12.74	12.71@12.73
Oct.	12.79	12.79	12.73	12.77@12.78	12.78@12.79
Dec.	12.90	12.92	12.88	12.90@12.91	12.92@12.93
Jan.	13.00	13.03	12.96	12.99@13.00	13.00@13.01
Mar.	13.18	13.19	13.13	13.18@13.19	13.19
May	..	..	..	13.32@18.33	13.33@13.35

*Bid.

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a dull business in spot cotton, with middling 1 point advance at 7.97d. Sales, 4,000 bales; receipts, 10,000 bales, including 9,000 American. Closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July-Aug.	7.83½	7.83½	7.81½	7.82½	7.81
Oct.-Nov.	7.76½	7.79	7.75	7.76	7.75
Jan.-Feb.	7.71	7.73	7.69½	7.69½	7.69
Mar.-Apr.	7.71	..	..	7.70	7.68½
May-June	..	..	..	7.69	7.68

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: July, 12.76c; Oct., 12.89c; Jan., 13.10c; March, 13.26c; May, 13.40c; August, 12.79c. The market there was due to open today 1 to 3 points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	807	1,474	69,771	121,428
New Orleans	2,017	3,714	167,806	164,395
Mobile	10	29	20,670	15,038
Savannah	412	430	70,697	70,871
Charleston	..	19	29,980	43,635
Wilmington	20	11	29,485	34,567
Norfolk	983	8,283	38,665	50,840

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	106	87	57,343	68,578
Memphis	112	655	46,900	82,765
St. Louis	..	587	9,553	18,279
Houston	327	2,889	30,155	69,046

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	500 to 1,000	1,028	6,483
New Orleans	700 to 900	874	535

Exports yesterday were 14,150 bales; total thus far for this season, 5,838,114 bales; total last season, 8,272,070 bales.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun., except fair in s.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Sat. Sun., cloudy; showers in e.

Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun., except thunder showers in s. e. Sat.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle n. winds, becoming variable.

Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle, shifting winds.

Okla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

La.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun.; probably showers.

Ark.—W. ex.—Unsettled Sat. Sun., cloudy. E. Tex.—Variable Sat. and Sun.; probably showers in s.

Ill., Mo., Kan. Iowa—Fair and coutinued warm Sat. and probably Sun.

Wis.—Fair Sat. and Sun., cooler in n. Sat. and in e. Sun.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun., cooler Sat.

S. Dak.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

Neb.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., continued warm.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.01
Andes	.10	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.22
Challenge Con.	.05	Savage	.05
Confidence	.18	Sec. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.07	Sierra Nevada	.28
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.65
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Jacket Con.	.02

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	Florence	.42
Jim Butler	.86	Goldfield Con.	.85
McNamara	.04	Goldfield Merger	.07
Mizpah Ext.	.20	Jumbo Ext.	.74
Montana	.25	Kewanas	.10
North Star	.14	Lone Star	.03
Rescue	.26	Red Lion	.24
Tonopah Ext.	5.65	Silver Pick	.12
West End	.87	Spearhead	.05

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.09	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Booth	.13	Big Jim	.74
C. O. D.	.03	Nevada Hills	.16
Comb. Fraction	.06	Packard	.37
Diamondf'd Dailsy	.02	Rochester Mining	.55
		Round Mountain	.47
		White Caps	.19

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	8¾	9¾	Isabella	18	18½
Elkton	15	16	Granite	67	69
El Paso	75	80	Jackpot	5	8
Findlay	3	4½	McKinney	32	38
Gold. Cycle	210	216	Portland	166	168
Gold Sov.	3¾	4	Vindicator	215	220

TO SEEK BRAZILIAN TRADE.

American Committee Named for Visit to South America.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The American committee of business men who will visit Brazil to advance the trade relations between that country and the United States as a result of resolutions adopted at the Pan-American conference was announced today by the International High Commission.

The members are Charles L. Chandler of the Southern Railway, Chattanooga; William G. Downs, United States Commercial Attaché at Rio de Janeiro; Louis R. Gray and Frederico Lage, both of New York; Dr. Ricuard P. Stone, Vice President of the American International Corporation, New York; Thomas W. Streeter, Vice President of the Latin-American Corporation, and A. C. Weigle of Chattanooga.

The committee will sail from New York on July 29, and be in Brazil from Aug. 15 to Sept. 12.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Prices in the wheat market experienced another sharp advance during the early operations and new high records for the movement were again established. Late in the day the market eased off rapidly, losing practically all the early gain, and closing at ⅛@c net lower to ¼c net higher.

In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.24¾; No. 2 hard, $1.27¼; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.34¼; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.31¾, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.15⅝	1.13⅞	1.14¼	1.14¼	1.10⅜
September	1.16⅞	1.14⅝	1.15¼	1.15½	1.06⅜
December	1.19½	1.17⅝	1.18¼	1.17⅞	1.09¼

CORN.

The corn market was again firm, especially for the old crop positions, and at the close of the day showed net gains of ⅝c to 1¼c.

The local cash market was firm, No. 2 yellow being quoted at 92½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	81⅝	80⅝	81¼	80	80⅝
September	77	76½	76½	75¾	75¼
December	65⅝	64½	64⅝	64⅜	64½

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active and firmer early in the day in sympathy with wheat and corn, but toward the close an easier tone developed under profit taking and selling against the new crop movement.

The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 47¼@47¾c; No. 3 white, 46¼@46¾c; No. 4 white, 45¾@46c; fancy clipped white, 47¼@48½c; ordinary clipped white, 45½@47½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	51½
September	41¼	40¼	40¼	40⅜	37⅞
December	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	42½	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and, while price changes were somewhat irregular, the undertone was easier owing to scattered selling, prompted by reports of a poor cash trade and weakness in the hog position.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	12.65	12.60	12.65	12.70	8.17
September	12.82	12.62	12.70	12.75	8.27
Ribs—					
July	..	..	13.40	13.32	10.00
September	13.50	13.37	13.40	13.37	9.95
Pork—					
July	..	..	26.00	26.05	14.47
September	24.95	24.80	24.90	24.70	14.62

COFFEE.

The market was a very narrow one at best, and when some aggressive selling appeared late in the day prices eased off sharply, and at the close were 11 to 12 points net lower.

Total sales were 17,250 bags.

The local spot market was steadily held, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¼c and Santos 4's at 10½c, but while there was a moderate trade, prices were below a parity with Brazil, and consequently the trade here was not disposed to make concessions.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	8.30@8.32	8.41
August	..	..	8.34@8.36	8.45
September	8.39	8.39	8.39@8.41	8.50
October	..	..	8.44@8.45	8.55
November	..	..	8.49@8.50	8.60
December	8.66	8.52	8.53@8.54	8.65
January	..	..	8.60@8.61	8.72
February	..	..	8.67@8.68	8.79
March	8.87	8.70	8.73@8.74	8.85
April	..	..	8.79@8.79	8.90
May	8.98	8.80	8.84@8.85	8.95
June	..	..	8.89@8.90	9.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again under the influence of heavy liquidation, and prices experienced a further sharp decline. There was a partial reaction on covering, but, while the market at the close was comparatively steady, final quotations were net unchanged to 8 points lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.50	9.40
July	9.45	9.45	9.42@9.70	9.46
Aug.	9.63	9.39	9.57@9.60	9.65
Sept.	9.58	9.36	9.57@9.58	9.61
Oct.	8.71	8.54	8.70@8.71	8.87
Nov.	8.20	8.06	8.19@8.20	8.18
Dec.	8.11	7.97	8.10@8.11	8.10
Jan.	8.15	8.05	8.13@8.15	8.18
Feb.	8.15	8.15	8.16@8.20	8.18

SUGAR.

During the day there was considerable liquidation. The main support came from Cuban interests who bought several large lots. The market closed easy, at a net decline of 1 to 5 points, with sales for the day 14,050 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	5.27@5.30	5.28
August	5.29	5.29	5.29@5.30	5.40
September	5.39	5.37	5.39@5.40	5.40
October	..	..	5.36@5.38	5.38
November	5.25	5.25	5.25@5.26	5.28
December	5.09	5.07	5.09@5.10	5.11
January	..	..	4.77@4.78	4.79
February	4.51	4.46	4.46@4.48	4.50
March	4.48	4.45	4.47@4.48	4.52
April	..	..	4.50@4.52	4.54
May	..	..	4.53@4.55	4.57
June	..	..	4.57@4.59	4.62

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,412 packages. Trade is moving along very slowly, and the feeling is barely steady; possibly slight weakness is shown in some quarters. Several makes have accumulated fresh creamery even in the highest grades, and there is a little urgency to sell because of the limited amount of business. Renovated without further change. Ladles steady. Packing stock has a little more call. Creamery, extras, (92 score.) per pound, 29c; higher scoring, 29¼@30c; firsts, (88 to 91 score.) 27@28¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 25½@26½c; thirds, 24½@24½c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 29½@29½c; higher scoring, 30@31c; firsts, 27@28½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 27½@28¼c; good to prime, 25½@27c; common to fair, 22@25c; renovated, extras, 26c; firsts, 24½@25c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23½c; seconds, 22½@22½c; lower grades, 21@21½c; packing stock, current make, firsts, 24½@25c; No. 2, 21½c; lower grades, 20@21c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 13,627 cases. There is a very small proportion of high-grade fresh eggs, and demand for such is absorbing the stock promptly at firm prices. Most of the extra firsts are selling at 27c, but here and there a lot brings ½@½c more. The bulk of the current receipts goes in range of 23@25c, and these grades are plenty and very irregular. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 28@29c; extra firsts, 26½@27c; firsts, 25@26c; seconds, 23@24½c; thirds and poorer, 19@22½c; dirties, No. 1, 21@21½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19½@20c; undergrades, 15@19c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henney whites, fine to fancy, 29@33c; ordinary to good, 26@28c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 25@29c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 24@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby henney browns, 29@31c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@29c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 28@30c.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,960; Bligh & Engel, Inc., against Martin D. Fink, owner; John Grammas, contractor and lessee.....$88.88

5TH AV, 511; Thomas Galligan, Inc., against Postal Life Ins. Co., owner; Columbus Circle Construction Corp'n, contractor..$2,273.76

19TH ST, 205 to 209 West; P. J. Durcan, Inc., against Wyanoke Realty Co., owner, renewal $2,930

8TH AV, n w corner of 17th St, 25x103; Charles Schaefer against Coffey Realty Co., owner; Julia M. or Catherine D. Coffey, contractor $167.75

182D ST, 39 and 41 East; Frank E. Wise & Son, Inc., against Mt. Gilead Baptist Church, owner; Siegel Contracting Co., contractor $301.70

Bronx.

187TH ST, n e corner of Tiebout Av, 50x108.6; Building Violations Corp'n against East 187th Street United Presbyterian Church, owner and contractor.....$1,164

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Four Dwellings on West Seventy-second Street Sold to Builders for Apartment House Site—Investor Buys Sixty Feet on Line of 7th Av. Extension—$600,000 for Racquet Club Property.

Another tall apartment house operation for the Seventy-second Street centre of the west side was announced yesterday in the purchase of the four private dwellings at 244 to 250 West Seventy-second Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue, by the Hasco Building Company, Lorne A. Scott, President. The property has a frontage of 80 feet by 110 deep. Just west, at 256 to 260, is the twelve-story Wellwyn apartment on a seventy-foot frontage, erected about four years ago, the first operation of the kind in that block.

The Hasco Company's purchase was made from Mary Geer and the estate of Lillie S. Cutting. The new owner is having plans prepared by Walter Haefeli for erecting at once on the site a thirteen-story apartment house, to be ready for occupancy next July. The entire investment will represent about $800,000.

Earle & Calhoun were the brokers in the transaction.

Investor Buys Seventh Avenue Plot for Improvement.

Pope & Brothers sold to an investing client of William A. White & Sons a plot in Seventh Avenue, formerly Grove Street, adjoining the corner of West Fourth Street.

The property has a frontage of about sixty feet along the new Seventh Avenue, and is of irregular depth.

The building on the site is to be demolished, and the plot will be improved when the Seventh Avenue widening is completed. The Christopher Street station is directly in front of the property.

Church Societies Buy Broome Street Building.

Samuel E. Anderson sold to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church and the New York Bible Society 460 Broome Street, a five-story building, on a lot 25 by 100. The property is located 75 feet west of Mercer Street.

$800,000 for Racquet Club.

Supreme Court Justice Hendrick has granted permission to the Racquet and Tennis Club to sell 26 and 28 West Forty-fourth Street to Charles H. Sabin, Frank V. Burton, and E. Townsend Irvin, representing a syndicate, for $800,000.

The club will retain possession of its old building until the completion of the new clubhouse on Park Avenue from Fifty-second to Fifty-third Street.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren sold to a client of the Schoen-Westchester Realty Company 236 East 165th Street, near Grant Avenue, a five-story new-law apartment.

William E. Harwood sold to Arthur McGlone 921 and 923 Trinity Avenue, a five-story apartment house, on a plot 50 by 125.

Brooklyn.

Fox & Fox sold the two-family brick dwelling, 20 by 100, situated on the northeasterly side of Forty-fifth Street, 240 feet northwesterly of Fifteenth Avenue, Borough Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mrs. Celia Maurer, an investor.

The Alco Building Company, associated with the Realty Trust, sold to J. P. Degard the one-family private dwelling 6,402 Twenty-second Avenue on the corner of Sixty-fourth Street in Mapleton Park, Brooklyn, near the Twenty-second Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway. The price was $7,000.

Site for Brooklyn Theatre.

Fank A. Seaver & Co. sold a plot, 50 by 85, on the northwesterly corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, for Joseph Rosenberg to Anthony Peolillo. The buyer will improve the site with a moving picture theatre.

Al Herman Buys Long Island Homesite

Al Herman, the actor, has purchased a plot of six lots at Hempstead Manor, Hempstead, L. I., from the O. L. Swewncke Land and Investment Company.

Mr. Herman is having plans drawn for a Colonial brick house to be erected at once for his own occupancy. The plot is on Woodland Avenue, facing Oakmont Avenue.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold a plot on Greenacres Avenue in the Greenacres section of Scarsdale, immediately adjoining, upon the north, the home of J. W. Griffith, to Julius Gregory. The purchaser will improve at once with a Colonial dwelling and garage.

$25,000 Sale at Elizabeth, N. J.

The residence of the late George F. Jones at 503 to 516 Cherry Street and 109 to 113 Styles Street, Elizabeth, N. J., has been sold by Joseph P. Day to a client. The property was held at $25,000.

Twenty-two-Story Factory for Forty-second Street.

Plans were filed yesterday for a twenty-two-story factory building covering a frontage of 120 feet on Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, eighty feet east of Ninth Avenue. Its depth extending through the block will be 210.10 feet. The West Forty-second-Forty-third Streets Corporation, Hugo S. Mack, President, is the owner. Maynicke & Franke are the architects and they have placed the cost at $800,000.

The same architects also filed plans for a twelve-story loft structure to be erected by the same interests on the north side of Thirty-sixth Street, 104.10 feet west of Eighth Avenue. It will have a frontage of 77.2 feet and a depth of 98.9 feet. The cost has been placed at $100,000. The building may not be erected at once.

Liberty-Nassau Foreclosure.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company, as trustee, has begun suit in the Supreme Court to foreclose a mortgage of $550,000 on property on the northwest corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets, running through to Liberty Place.

The mortgage was made by the Liberty-Nassau Building Company on June 21, 1911, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company as trustee to secure an issue of bonds.

There is a prior mortgage on the property amounting to $1,600,000, executed by the Liberty-Nassau Building Company to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on May 15, 1911.

The property was conveyed by the Bryant Building Company to the Liberty-Nassau Building Company on April 29, 1909. Harold Swain is attorney for the plaintiff.

Edgemere Sale Today.

At public auction Joseph P. Day will offer this afternoon on the premises, at Edgemere, L. I., for the account of the Lancaster Sea Beach Realty Company, 217 lots and four cottages, adjacent the Long Island Railroad station and the Rockaway Coast transit line.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Goodwin & Goodwin rented for H. Cornelia Hartzell to Dr. Adolph I. Ringer the three-story private dwelling at 141 West Seventy-eighth Street.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Mrs. Henry Bloch to George W. Peters the five-story dwelling at 18 East Seventy-sixth Street and for Mrs. J. Langdon Ervin the four-story dwelling at 62 East Eightieth Street to W. C. Breed.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased for Borden's Condensed Milk Sales Company the entire building at 137 Hudson Street for a term of years to the Jaburg Miller Company, Inc., which will use it for handling bakers' supplies.

Huberth & Huberth have leased to the Willys-Overland Company, manufacturers of the Willys Knight and Overland motor cars, stores at 1,826 and 1,828 Broadway and 2 and 3 Central Park West for salesrooms. Also all of the remaining office space on the second floor for executive offices.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for remodeling the lobby of the old Murray Hill Theatre, at 379 to 387 Lexington Avenue and 152 East Forty-second Street, removing the columns at the rear of the orchestra and regrading the orchestra floor, at a cost of $20,000. Robert W. Goelet is the owner and Thomas W. Lamb the architect.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

120th St, 22 West, s s, 218 ft w of 5th Av, 18x114.3x irregular, three-story dwelling; German Savings Bank against S. G. F. Weber; Amend & A., attorneys; due, $12,712.80; taxes, &c., $248.87; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

Barnes Av, n e corner of 24th St, 114x52.6; S. G. Litwin against M. M. Oakes et al.; J. N. Helfat, attorney; due, $1,335.28; taxes, &c., $500; to the plaintiff for $50.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

42d St, n s, 80 ft e of 9th Av, and 43d St, s s, 80 ft e of 9th Av, for a twenty-two-story factory, 120x210.10; West 42d-43d Street Corporation, 5 Beekman St, owner; Maynicke & Franke, 225 Madison Square North, architects; cost, $600,000.

36th St, n s, 104.10 ft w of 8th Av, for a twelve-story factcry, 77.2x98.9; 307-313 West 36th Street Corporation, Hugo S. Mack, President, owner; Maynicke & Franke, architects; cost, $100,000.

Daly Av, e s, 115.6 ft n of 179th St, for three one-story brick garages, 165x20, 119x20, 150x20; Max Krabo, 983 East 181st St, owner; John R. Peterson, 1,562 Crotona Park East, lessee; Frank Wolfgang, 535 East 177th St, architect; cost, $24,000.

Union Av, e s, 330 ft n of 161st St, for a one-story brick garage, 250x100; Henry Acker, 2,472 Grand Av, owner; William Koppe, 830 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $25,000.

Marmion Av, n w corner of 176th St, for a one-story brick store, 100x46; Benenson Realty Co., Benjamin Benenson, 401 East 152d St, President, owner; Charles Schaefer, jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Van Nest railroad yards, 150 ft s of Matthews and Van Nest Avs, for a one-story concrete shop, 60x72; N. Y., N. H. & H. R. Co., New Haven, owner; F. S. Meller, New Haven, architect; cost, $3,800.

Grand Concourse, n e corner of 199th St, for a one-story hollow tile garage, 18x20; Michael Guirano, on premises, owner; H. & C. N. Whinston, 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $1,000.

Grand Concourse, s e corner of 197th St, for a five-story brick factory, 58.2x81.8; John Schnakenberg, 198th St and Webster Av, owner; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $60,000.

99th St, 12 East, for a five and seven story dwelling, 25x100.8; R. L. Livingston, 41 East 75th St, owner; O. Codman, 340 Madison Av, architect.....$60,000

Post Av, s s, 300 ft e of Dyckman St, for two five-story apartments, 100x105; 302 5th Av Co., 320 5th Av, owner; G. F. Pelham, 30 East 42d St, architect.....$200,000

84th St, 157 to 161 East, for a five-story garage, 50.10x100; R. J. Hahn and W. Lang, 148 East 83d St, owners; C. P. Johnson, 30 East 42d St, architect.....$45,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

42d St, 132 East, and Lexington Av, 379 to 387, s e corner; Henry Bruere, R. W. Goelet, owner; Thomas W. Lamb, architect; cost, $20,000.

Grand St, 182 and 184, to a six-story loft and store; Hirsch Estate, 141 Broadway, owner; H. J. Knapp, 114 East 16th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

149th St, 360 and 362 East, to a three-story brick office building, 50x83; Estate of Hugh J. Grant, 54 Wall St, owner; New York Edison Co., 130 East 15th St, lessee; William Weissenberger, jr., 32 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 274 to 278, w s, 23 ft s of 179th St, 100x100; Agnes Farrell to Berent C. Gerken, 67 East 87th St, mtg $109,000, all liens; May S; attorneys, Whalen, Wright & P. 27 William St.....$100

BROOME ST, 460, n s, 25x100; Samuel E. Anderson et al, to Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, 156 5th Av, and New York Bible Society, 66 Bible House, b. and s., Jan. 5; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$100

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 92 ft n of 137th St, 15.10x100; Adele F. Huhn to H. H. Gibson Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $11,000, all liens, June 5.....$1

EDGECOMBE AV, 32, e s, 124.6 ft s of 137th St, 16.2x100; David M. Neuberger to Joseph F. Pike, 215 West 100th St, July 12.....$100

GANSEVOORT ST, s s, Lot 224 in old liber 227C, p. 362, 25x99.4, w s; William J. Leasenbee to Joseph Pickle, 108 South 9th St, Brooklyn, all liens, July 20; attorney, M. D. Moss, 150 Nassau St.....$100

MADISON AV, n e corner of 128th St, 50x 72.6; 128th St Realty Co. to Edw. A. Greubach, 145 West 122d St, mtg $68,000, all liens, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ST. LUKE'S PLACE, 18, n s, 275.5 ft e of Hudson St, 19x100, foreclosed July 12; Franklin H. Mills, referee, to Henrietta Fraser, 292 Hawthorne Av, Yonkers, N. Y., July 21; attorneys, Harrison, E. & B., 54 Wall St.....$10,000

1ST AV, 2,100 and 2,111, w s, 50.5 ft n of 108th St, 50.5x100, foreclosure, July 18; Edward D. Dowling, referee, to Citizens' Savings Bank, 58 Bowery, July 20; attorneys, Seall & Seall, 141 Broadway, July 21.

3D AV, 1,551 and 1,553, n e corner 87th St, 50x90, foreclosure July 19; Benno Lewinson, referee, to John W. Bohlmann, 69 Liberty Place, Kingston, N. Y., Louis H. Zocher, 1,247 Lexington Av, and Helen Gorsch, 82 West 120th St., executors, &c., July 21; attorney, H. S. J. Flynn, 271 Broadway.....$15,000

3D ST, 306 East, s s, 22.7x100; 3d St, 300 East, s s, 22.7x100; Audubon Mortgage Co. to Lena Fersterheim, 306 East 3d St, mtg $25,500, all liens, July 20; attorney, I. Lowenbraun, 110 Nassau St.....$100

9TH ST, 734 and 736 East, s s, 218 ft w of Avenue D, 40x93.11, foreclosure May 13; Albert Blumenthal, referee, to Jacob Schwartz, 1,451 7th St; Joseph Zimmerman, 111 East 7th St, and Gusta Schwaber, 302 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, May 14; attorneys, Breitbart & B., 309 Broadway.....$5,000

13TH ST, 438 East, s s, 172.9 ft w of Avenue A, 24.3x103.3, foreclosure, July 19; John F. Couch, referee, to Jonas Weil, 21 East 82d St, and another, mtg $19,000, July 19; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St.....$1,000

13TH ST, 440 East, s s, 148.6 ft w of Avenue A, 24.3x103.3, foreclosure July 19; Joseph W. Keller, referee, to Jonas Weil, 21 East 82d St, and another, mtg $19,000, July 19; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St.....$500

25TH ST, 219 East, n s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Aitken, Son & Co, to Paul Hellinger, 67 East 90th St, all liens, July 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

27TH ST, 504 to 508 West, s s, 75.5 ft w of 10th Av, runs s 24.8x w 24.7x s 74x w 50x n 98.9 to street x e 74.7 to beginning; Matthew J. Garrity, Weehawken, N. J., to New York State Realty and Terminal Co., 450 Lexington Av, mtg $20,000, July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

57TH ST, s s, 115 ft w of 7th Av, runs s 89 x w 35.4 x s 11.1 x w 50 x n 4.3 x w 35.6 x n 106.11 to street x e 120 to beginning; Lawyers Realty Co. to the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York, 130 East 15th St, b. and s., July 20; attorneys, Shearman & Sterling, 55 Wall St.....$1

92D ST, 37 West, n s, 465 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; Augusta Ehren to Emma Gehren, 255 West 90th St, mtg $12,000, June 25; C. Cohen, 250 West 87th St....$1

93D ST, 38 West, s s, 287.6 ft w of Central Park W, 37.6x100.8; Augusta Gehren to Emma Gehren, 255 West 90th St, mtg $14,000, June 25; attorney, C. Cohen, 250 West 87th St.....$1

111TH ST, s s, 152.6 ft w of 3d Av, 17.6x100.10; William J. and Josephine Tierney to Mary Tierney, 772 St. Nicholas Av, all liens, July 14.....$100

111TH ST, s s, 117.6 ft w of 3d Av, 17.6x100.11; same to same, all liens, July 14.$100

119TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 15x100.11; James S. Bryant to Parker C. Palmer, Ossining, N. Y., mtg $8,500, all liens, July 20; attorney, J. W. Bryant, 23 East 20th St.$100

122D ST, s s, 190 ft w of 7th Av, 15x100.11; Katie M. and Edward A. Grenzbach to Olin Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, all liens, June 15; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

126TH ST, 64 West, s s, 247.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11; Frederick N. Whitehorne and another, executors, to Edward A. Grenzbach, 145 West 122d St, ½ part, all title, all liens, July 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,500

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick N. Whitehorne and another, part, all title, all liens, mtg $7,000, July 20; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; E. A. Grenzbach to Wells Holding Co., 150 West 125th St, mtg $7,000, all liens, July 20; attorney, same.$100

143D ST, 252 West, s s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Yale D. Benner to Jeanie L. Ford, 875 Park Av, b. and s., all liens, July 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Atlantic storm has passed to the northeastward of New England with diminishing intensity, and the winds along the north coast are decreasing. General conditions are much unsettled throughout the country except in the Pacific States and the north central districts, and there were general showers in the Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley. Moderate temperatures continue in the South and high temperatures elsewhere except in New England.

There will be showers Saturday in the east portion of the Middle Atlantic States, followed by fair weather Sunday and thunder showers Saturday and Sunday in the South.

In New England, the Lake region and the Ohio Valley the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday. Temperature changes will not be decided.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North and Middle Atlantic coasts will be moderate west, with clearing weather; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest except variable off the Florida Coast, thunder showers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Saturday, probably local thunder showers extrtme south portion. Sunday, fair.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Saturday. Sunday, fair.

New Jersey—Local thunder showers Saturday. Sunday, probably fair.

Western New York—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Saturday, probably thunder showers in early morning in east portion. Sunday, fair.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Saturday, probably showers in Eastern Maine. Sunday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	67	70	4 P. M.	69	83
9 A. M.	66	70	6 P. M.	70	82
9 A. M.	69	71	9 P. M.	67	75
12 M.	74	80	11 P. M.	68	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 78. Maximum temperature, 83 degrees at 2:45 P. M.; minimum, 68 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 92 per cent at 8 A. M.; 67 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.72 inche; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.79 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
8:40	429 Mott Av. Bernard Newschaser	
9:30	30 W. 116 St.; Jacob Levine	Slight
7:15	192 Greene St.; United Coat Front Co.	Not given
8:30	36 Prince St.; Dominick Lezalle	Slight
10:30	51 E. 108 St.; Annie Malvin	$100
P. M.		
12:05	34 W. 116 St.; John Dean	Slight
6:45	49 W. 133 St.; Sarah White	Slight
7:00	27-35 W. 34 St.; Samuel Conde	Slight
7:15	241 W. 43 St.; Manuel Claman	Slight
7:30	340 E. 88th; John J. Maranus	$50
7:35	76-80 Madison St.; R. Weisberg	Slight
8:00	244 Delancey St.; Marks Schzel	Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Inspector J. O'Brien, 1 L. D., to command 2 L. D. in addition to his own, noon, July 23, to 8 A. M., Aug. 8; Lieuts. J. Edwards, 161, to command, noon, July 26, to 8 A. M., Aug. 8; B. McGovern, 10, to Tr. School, 12 days, 9 A. M., July 25; Patrol. L. H. Hunt, 35, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Chief Clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 24; E. P. Halpin, 156, to C. O. Squad, duty in storeroom, 30 days, 8 A. M., July 22; G. Richoid, Traf. Div., Sudiv. A, to C. O. Squad, duty as messenger in office of Chief Insp., 7 days, 9 A. M., July 24; J. Sexton, 150, to Bur. of Tel., 30 days, 4 P. M., July 24.

To 169 from prects. indicated, 30 days, from 4 P. M., July 25, duty in raided premises: C. A. Sayre, 1; P. Fitzpatrick, 23; A. McGibbon, 149; A. Thornhour, 152; J. E. Rooney, 153; J. J. Durfy, 29; M. Haggerty, 144; W. Luttge, 149; F. E. Baran, 165.

Sick leave: Lieut. D. Wall, 5, 15 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 19.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. G. W. Taylor, 22, 11 A. M., May 20, to noon, June 13; W. McKinnon, 25, 7:25 A. M., June 30, to 12 P. M., July 2; D. J. Rodgers, 86, 1:10 A. M., July 10, during disability; J. Gorcy, 37, 3 P. M., July 12, to 12 P. M., July 18; H. Hagstrand, 31, 11 A. M., July 13, during disability; C. S. Goubeaud, 145, noon, June 27, to 12 P. M., July 3; F. Mannix, 140, 6:10 P. M., July 10, during disability; J. Dostall, 159, 1:25 A. M., June 14, during disability; F. Carrano, 161, 8 A. M., July 8, during disability; J. Wiltsie, 276, 2:05 P. M., July 7, during disability; G. F. Raeburn, 279, 8:15 A. M., July 7, during disability; F. Attanasio, Traf. Div., Sudiv. E, 10:15 P. M., July 4, during disability.

Fire Department.

The following will be directed to report to Chief of Bat. J. J. Henry at repair shops, 66th St. and 12th Av., at 9 A. M., Monday, July 24, to complete their course in the automobile school: Engrs of Steamer F. J. Cunningham, Eng. 10; L. C. Eccleston, Eng. 155; Firemen P. McCullagh, Eng. 30; J. T. McGuire, Eng. 44; J. Grade, Eng. 74; Mason, Eng. 74; J. S. Christman, Eng. 76; J. Guilfoyle, Eng. 168; J. M. Peer, Eng. 158; F. H. Miller, Eng. 283; J. A. Ledgar, Eng. 284; G. F. Casey, Eng. and L. 22; H. C. W. Hills, H. and L. 24.

When a reasonable doubt exists as to the interpretation of an order issued from department headquarters, any officer or member of the uniformed force may apply to the Chief of Department, who will explain and interpret the order.

Decision rendered: Fire. 1st gr. W. B. Fryer, Eng. 54, (reckless driving;) charge dismissed.

Dismissed: Fire. 1st gr. P. V. Buckman, H. and L. 30, (absence without leave;) at 8 A. M., July 22.

Marine Oilers Nos. 1, 2, and 3, equipped with Edison storage battery of 1,250,000 candle power, will be in operation on and after 8 A. M., Monday, July 24, 1916. Searchlight Engines 1 and 2 will be placed out of service and permanently discontinued.

The resignation of Fire. 1st gr. A. Ungerer, H. & L. 25, has been accepted.

Special leaves: Capt. W. G. Noth, Eng. 53, 12 hours, 9 A. M., July 22; Capt. J. Walker, H. & L. 23, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 23; Capt. J. Hughes, No. 1, H. & L. 40, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 24; Lieut. P. J. Sullivan, No. 5, Eng. 37, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 24; Engr. of Steamer A. J. Poggi, Eng. 76, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 22; Fire. 1st gr. G. A. Stuckey, Eng. 33, 48 hours, 8 A. M., July 22; Fire. 1st gr. W. Soper, Eng. 62, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 24; Lieut. P. J. Sullivan, No. 5, Eng. 67, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 25; Eng. of Steamer A. J. Poggi, Eng. 76, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 22; Fire. 1st gr. G. A. Stuckey, Eng. 33, 48 hours, 8 A. M., July 22; Fire. 1st gr. W. Soper, Eng. 62, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 23; Fire. 2d gr. J. W. McCabe, Eng. 59, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 22; Fire. 1st gr. E. R. Hegewald, H. & L. 1, 24 hours, 8 P. M., July 22; Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Marshall, H. & L. 7, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 24; Fire. 1st gr. I. R. Freemont, H. & L. 25, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 23; Fire. 1st gr. J. L. Quinn, H. & L. 45, 48 hours, 8 A. M., July 24; Fire. 1st gr. O. K. Neumuth, H. & L. 107, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 23.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The list for machinist's helper, all boroughs, is announced as follows:

Andrew Bradley, William Baxter, D. Looney, John Cassidy, Frederick Loring, William Mahoney, V. Mumgioli, S. Sullivan, Charles Erdmann, Oscar Anderson, John Conn, M. Heller, George McVey, F. Antenbrand, B. Mulraney, S. Marcus, S. Olender, W. Lares, Louis Falinkas, W. Andrea, S. Moltz, Jr., P. Munch, August Koehler, J. Pilc, S. Baker, P. McKeever, A. Lebohner, D. Stroill, R. Caputi, James Callahan, Kieran Roohan, J. Flood, C. Rosier, P. Conway, J. Riston, Harry Segelten, A. J. Fisher, Louis Bregin, J. McPherson, A. Grossi, M. Dalessio, W. Feist, and T. Murphy.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 9, at the New York Custom House, an examination for stenographer and typewriter, for both men and women, to fill vacancies as they may occur in the Departmental Service, Washington, D. C. The usual entrance salary is $850 or $900 a year; a few appointments are made at $1,000, and extremely few at higher salaries. Promotion is reasonably rapid for those whose services prove satisfactory. As the demand for eligibles has recently been greater than the supply, qualified persons are urged to enter this examination. Age, eighteen years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

For all applicants for assistant teacher in high schools, examinations for which will be held on Sept. 18 and 19 and Oct. 16 and 17, oral examinations, including class teaching tests, will be given at the call of the Board of Examiners. For the convenience of candidates coming from a distance of 100 miles or more a class test and an oral examination will be given for the day following the close of the respective written examinations. Each applicant's record will be considered in making up the mark in the oral examination. The subjects in which the examinations are offered are those in which the eligible lists need replenishing. Each applicant must show ability to use the English language correctly, both in writing and in speech.

The Board of Education has rescinded so much of the resolution adopted June 28 as related to the appointment of Helen Wicks and Catherine C. Heany as teachers in elementary schools, for the reason that they are ineligible for appointment.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

SPECHT, Mrs. JENNIE, widow of Henry J. Specht, (July 4;) entire estate, valued at $106,000, to son, William H., of 75 East 71st St., and daughter, Clara L. Weiner.

TYSON, LETITIA A., 47 West 51st St.; the bulk of the estate goes to son, Henry H., and daughter, Lillie M.; many bequests to friends and relatives.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Capt. P. Giddings, inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 10th Inf.

Maj. E. W. Rich, M. C., is relieved from the operation of orders of Jan. 15 relating to him.

1st Lt. G. E. Stallman is relieved from duty at Letterman General Hospital, and will proceed to Honolulu about Aug. 5 and join his station.

1st Lt. C. H. Mason, inf., upon arrival in United States will join the 30th Inf.

Capt. A. D. Tuttle, M. C., is relieved from duty at Ft. Monroe, Va., and will return to his station, Soldiers' Home, D. C.

The board of officers appointed to meet at Portland, Ore., May 20, for examination of officers of the Corps of Engrs. for promotion, is dissolved.

1st Lt. R. L. Robertson, M. R. C., is relieved from duty in Southern Dept., and will proceed to his home and report by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

Resignation of 1st Lt. R. L. Robertson, M. R. C., of his commission in that corps is accepted.

A board of officers, to consist of Col. W. D. Beach and Maj. H. Elliott, cav., and Capt. F. L. J. Parker, General Staff, is appointed to meet in this city to revise and bring up to date the cavalry drill and service regulations of the U. S. Army.

The board appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., May 20 last for examination of engineer officers for promotion is dissolved.

Maj. F. M. Hartsock, M. C., to Erie, Penn., to inspect material being manufactured for the Medical Dept. of the army, then to his station.

The resignation of 1st Lt. C. F. Strosnider, M. R. C., of his commission in that corps is accepted.

First Lt. R. B. Hall, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

First Lt. W. C. Gibson, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

Resignation of Capt. C. S. Jackson, 2d W. Va. Inf., is accepted.

Capt. J. R. Harris, M. R. C., will report to Col. C. Richard, M. C., President of an examining board at Governors Island, for examination for promotion, then to place of receipt by him of this order.

Col. H. Taylor, Corps of Engrs., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Army Building, New York City, vice Capt. T. M. Robins, Corps of Engrs., relieved.

Second Lt. M. McE. Eberts, 3d Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for detail in Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, then to his station.

Maj. E. P. Rockhill, retired, is assigned to active duty at Ft. Bayard (N. M.) General Hospital.

Majors A. M. Whaley and H. McC. Snyder, M. C., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for temporary duty in Southern Dept.

Resignation of 1st Lt. F. W. Ball, M. R. C., of his commission in that corps is accepted.

Orders of April 18, directing 2d Lt. F. J. Toohey, C. A. C., to sail for Manila from San Francisco about Aug. 5, amended to direct him to sail about Sept. 5.

1st Lt. G. L. Gearhart, Coast Art., will proceed to Ft. Shafter, Hawaii, for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Signal Corps, then to his station.

Orders of July 8 relating to Maj. J. Hagood, C. A. C., amended to take effect about Sept. 20.

Col. M. E. Bravo, retired, will make four visits a month to points in vicinity of Kansas City, Mo., to inspect subsistence supplies, then to his station after each visit.

Capt. B. Sharp, retired, to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

Capt. W. R. Davis, M. C., now at San Francisco, is relieved from duty at Ft. Yellowstone, and will proceed at Alcatraz, Cal., for duty, relieving Capt. J. T. Aydelotte, M. C., who will proceed to Ft. Bayard, N. M., General Hospital, for duty.

Capt. G. M. Wray, Philippine Scouts, retired, is assigned to active duty as an Acting Q. M., and will proceed to Alcatraz, Cal., for duty as Q. M., Disciplinary Barracks, and assume charge of construction work at that place, relieving Capt. H. H. Sheen, Q. M. C., who will proceed to Ft. Rosecrans, Cal., for duty as Q. M.

1st Lt. B. A. Wren, M. R. C., from duty in Southern Dept. to his home, and report by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen. of the army.

Orders of July 7 directing Capt. R. Dickinson, retired, to proceed to Ft. Keogh (Mon.) Remount Depot for duty as assistant to Depot Q. M. revoked. He will assume charge of the property and funds pertaining to Q. M. C. at Ft. Brady, Mich.

1st Lt. H. H. Harris, 9th Inf., from treatment at Walter Reed Hospital, and is detailed for general recruiting service at Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

Following M. C. officers are ordered to active duty, and will report to commanding officer, camp of regular troops, Plattsburg, N. Y., for duty: 1st Lts. R. W. Wilcox, C. G. Minter, H. Fox, and E. Altman.

Capt. R. I. Rees, 3d Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn. He is relieved from present duties and will proceed to St. Paul Aug. 1 for duty.

Leaves: 1st Lt. R. L. Robertson, M. R. C., 1 month and 3 days; 1st Lt. T. D. Osborne, 4th F. A., 10 days' extension, and Lt. Col. G. McK. Williamson, Q. M. C., 1 month.

Navy.

Admiral C. McR. Winslow, Commander in Chief Pacific Fleet, July 28, to home.

Rear Admirals C. J. Bousch, transferred to retired list, and T. B. Howard, transferred to retired list.

Lt. Commander H. C. Dinger, Bureau of Steam Eng., Navy Dept., Aug. 1, to fitting out the Maumee and in command when commissioned.

Lt. I. C. Kidd, Aid on Staff, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, Aug. 1 to Naval Academy, Aug. 31.

Jr. Grade Lts. G. W. D. Dashiell, the C-5 to the C-3, and G. Hullings, the Charleston to the C-4.

Ens. W. A. Heard, the Charleston to the C-5; E. L. Vanderkloot, the Charleston to the C-3; J. M. Creighton, the Charleston to the C-1; W. O. Henry, the Bushnell to the Jenkins, and K. E. Hintze, the Alert to Mare Island Hospital, sick.

Assists. Surg. H. McDonald, the Colorado to the Pittsburgh.

Chief Boatswain A. Stuart, Puget Sound Yard to the Glacier, July 25.

Chief Gunner J. M. Wood, Sperry Gyroscope Co. to the Columbia, July 20.

Pay Director Charles H. Eldredge, retired, died at Portsmouth, Va., July 17.

Marine Corps.

Lt. Col. C. G. Long, 1st Brigade, Haiti, to temporary duty Headquarters, Marine Corps.

Maj. L. J. Magill, 1st Brigade, Haiti, to resume duty Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.

Capts. R. Wallace, Cavite Barracks, to the United States; E. E. Hackstrom, Olongapo Barracks, to the United States; J. T. Bootes, New York Barracks, to duty on staff of Commander, Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet, and W. G. Fay, 1st Lt. W. D. Smith, and 2d Lt. D. L. S. Brewster, all from Winthrop, Md., to temporary duty at Wakefield, Mass.

2d Lt. E. Talbot, Mare Island Barracks, to Guam Barracks, via Aug. 5 transport.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Amphitrite at Oyster Bay, Kanawha at Sewall's Point, Lamson and Paducah at Charleston, Severn at Cristobal, San Diego at San Diego, and the Saturn at Seward.

Sailed: Cincinnati, Nagasaki for Chefoo; Conyngham, Newport for Boston; Flusser and Reid, Key West for Hampton Roads; Gloucester, Provincetown for Portsmouth; Hull, La Paz for Topolobampo; Marietta, Tampico for Boston; Missouri and Wisconsin, Provincetown for Portland; Pennsylvania, Norfolk for Newport; Stewart and Whipple, Guaymas for La Paz; Sylph, Washington for Richmond.

The Dolphin has been detached from the Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Mail for the Hannibal should be sent to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM F. (May 7, 1915;) net estate, $73,642. Trust funds of $5,000 each were provided for Mrs. Julia Cunningham, mother, and Mary Cunningham and Sarah Cunningham, sisters of decedent, and the rest of the estate passed to Mrs. Agnes V. Cunningham, widow of the decedent. Assets: Equity, $18,630, in 434-436-438-440 East 91st St., appraised at $85,000; equity, $19,314, in s. e. cor. 95th St. and 1st Av., appraised at $28,000; equity, $1,943, in premises at Far Rockaway, L. I., appraised at $5,000; equity, $5,893, in premises at Bayswater and Forest Avs., Far Rockaway, appraised at $12,000. Due from the City of New York on paving contracts, $21,430; horses, trucks, and equipment, $6,303; stocks and bonds, $46,805.

GORSCH, HUGO, (June 10, 1914;) net estate, $370,499. Mrs. Helen Gorsch, widow, receives $56,499 outright and a life interest with the power of appointment in $177,000; Mary Beam, niece; Julius Wolff, nephew; Lydia Konig, niece; Laura Sanford, not related, each receive $5,000; John C. Bohlman, Fred J. Bohlman, and Charles E. Bohlman, friends of the decedent, $5,000 each; Charles Johnson, not related, $5,000. Rest of estate passes to 26 nephews, nieces, and grandnephews and grandnieces of the decedent. Realty owned by decedent was: 1,502 3d Av., appraised at $60,000; 82 W. 120th St., $17,000; 324 E. 86th St., $7,000; 326 E. 86th St., $7,000; 211 E. 87th St., $18,500; 126-128-130-132 W. 128th St., $40,000. Other assets were: Bank, $23,689; mortgages, $65,485, and stocks and bonds, $172,927. The largest holdings are: Bonds, St. Louis & Southwestern Ry., $35,062; 200 shs. Union Pacific preferred, $16,776, and bonds of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass R. R., $17,875. Personalty, furniture, and jewelry, $1,355.

RANDOLPH, ARTHUR BERTRAM, of West Dene, Sheringham, County of Norfolk, England, (Sept. 27, 1915;) value of decedent's entire estate is not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York State one-half interest in premises 107 E. 34th St., valued at $23,850. Deductions for New York commissions make decedent's net taxable estate in New York $19,863. Among the American holdings of the decedent, but not taxable in this proceeding, were: Bonds, International Traction Co., par value, $100,000; bonds, Atlantic Coast Line, par value, $60,000; 330 shares U. S. Steel preferred, and other American stocks and bonds. Enid Saffron Randolph, widow, was principal beneficiary.

WIDMAYER, GEORGE A., (Jan. 22;) net estate, $83,650. Anna B. Heath, Marie T. Widmayer, Francesco S. Widmayer, and Edwin M. Widmayer, daughters and sons of decedent, each received $19,587. Rest of the estate passed to grandchildren. Assets: Bank, $2,713; mortgages and personalty, $16,761; stocks and bonds, $65,620; accrued income due to decedent, $624.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

MANUFACTURING CONTRACTOR WITH YOUR MATERIAL.

Responsible manufacturer with long experience in higher grade ladies' and children's dresses and kindred lines, with modern-equipped plant of 50 sewing machines, well-trained force.

Open for work at reasonable terms, with guarantee of reliable dealings. Write for appointment, H 313 Times Downtown.

Capital Wanted.—Large metal and hardware manufacturing company, New York City, are desirous of increasing their facilities and production; we are working day and night on our present facilities and turning down orders that are very profitable; we would like to have you look over our books and also references. G 12 Times.

Patents Secured, Trade-Marks Registered.—Protect your ideas. Ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted. Advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7394.

General store, established trade nine years; most refined section of Long Island; stock $8,000; reasonable offer accepted; owner retiring. Z 319 Times Annex.

Important for Manufacturers Doing Business Now in Argentine Republic. — Gentleman from Argentina wishes to make arrangements with manufacturers to be their attorney in all cases regarding business in his country; good references. C 1 Times.

Patents secured, trade-marks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7394.

Active partner wanted in solid, old manufacturing business; investment required. Z 276 Times Annex.

Machine shop, well equipped, desires additional work; manufacturing propositions preferred. G 303 Times Downtown.

Exceptional opportunity is open as partner for real man with sales ability and $2,000; no brokers. B 195 Times.

Mortgages, real estate, association, with privilege of independent action, desired; Bronx; established firm. Advise B 114 Times.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home near lake, every modern improvement, big, airy rooms finished in Al style; large veranda, nice garden plot; few minutes from trolley and station and near lake with a fine view; only 25 minutes out. Owner will take $300 cash and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home," Box 263 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Four tenements with stores; East 125th St.; one mortgage; equity, $90,000; must have some cash. B 71 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

In the downtown warehouse district, a plot or vacant building for commercial garage purposes. Builder, G 35 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Yonkers.—145 and 157 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on July sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

In the Piping Rock Section of Long Island.—A semi-fireproof residence, with garage, stable, and other outbuildings; has five master bedrooms, each with bath; five living rooms, and 8 servants' rooms, with 2 baths; garage can accommodate 4 cars; approximately 3 acres; cost in excess of $80,000; will sell at $67,500, of which $40,000 may remain on mortgage; can be had furnished if desired; immediate occupancy. Address P. O. Box 885, New York City.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, 2 beautiful, large bedrooms with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 123, Times Downtown.

Cosy little chicken farm, with 8-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; sell all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 112 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGE for sale. Address X. N., 166 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Owner wishes to dispose of fine little farm with a 6-room house, barn, etc.; room for chickens; garage, lawn, paths, fruit, &c.; fenced in; can occupy; will sell for $800 down and balance easy to reliable family; healthy location. B Owner, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

Tennessee—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Lots 34 and 35, Block 4715 Rugby E.; lots 75 and 74, Block 4711 Rugby E. M. F. Fienniken, Bank & Trust, Knoxville, Tenn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A sixteen family and janitor apartment house located corner best avenue in section where increase in population is greatest; beautiful building, well built, equipped with best vacuum-vapor heating system, hot water, garbage burner, screens, awnings; no vacancies; bank mortgage, guaranteed title, terms easy; price $55,000. Z 335 Times Annex.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (1. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Long Branch, N. J.—We are offering desirable homes for people of moderate means at prices from $1,000 to $3,000, on the installment plan; send for list. New Jersey Mortgage Co., Long Branch, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Free booklet of new homes mailed: 7-13 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, } Country
546 5th Av., 45th St. } Property.

MONTCLAIR — Real Estate — Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

CAPE COD BAY, MASS.—2¼ acres on fine beach, high land and wonderful view, in Sandwich, near State road; $500; easy terms; equal to 20 shore lots.

THE HOMESTEAD TRUST.
Trustees: S. D. Hannah, Buzzards Bay, Mass.; H. K. Hannah, West Bay Inn, Osterville, Mass.

Out of City.

For sale, a bargain, splendid seashore residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, all improvements, in cultured, restricted community; 50 minutes from business and shopping centres. H. L. Simpson, Room 509, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Large room, 40x10, ground floor; plenty of daylight; electric light; steam heated; suitable for any mercantile business; rent moderate; near Broadway. Apply to Mr. Ryman, Manager, 210 West 50th St.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Loft, 59 Orchard St.; elevator. Janitor, 57 Orchard St. Address Ridley, 59 Allen St.

Broadway corner store, extra large; will divide. George W. Martin, 1,047 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

DENTIST.—Three front rooms to let, 1,612 Broadway, corner Macon; all improvements; 15-year establishment; rent reasonable; long lease. Erdtmann, premises; telephone.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from 4th Av.; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 33 East 27th St.

To Sublet.—28 East 52d St.; unusual apartment, two rooms and bath.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel Conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY. 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. Special Rates to Columbia Students. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $40, $45, $50, $60 UP AND UP.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and L; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished two, three, four, five rooms; shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $12.50 to $25 weekly; $50 and $100 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

Some unusual opportunities, furnished sublet apartments, choice localities. J. Wickliffe Gray, specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

181st, 728 West.—Completely furnished, 4 rooms, elevator; August-September. Wigins.

Apartment near Broadway.—Cool, well furnished; elevator; two bedrooms. 206 West 106th.

To Sublet, five-room apartment, furnished, to Oct. 1, $45. Apt. 4C. R. W. Renshaw, 790 Riverside Drive.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Unfurnished—East Side.

Madison and 28th St.—Beautiful duplex apt., 5 large rooms, modern, open fires, sublet to June first; immediate possession; reasonable. 29 East 28th St.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

416 Madison Av.—Bachelor apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, bath.

81st, 157-161 East, near Lexington.—Nice apartments; 6 rooms and bath; $40.

To Sublet.—28 East 52d St., unusual apartment, 2 rooms and bath.

Unfurnished—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS, S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St. 3 and 4 rooms.

Maid Service; Meals Served. $1,000 to $1,500. Agent on premises. Tel. Columbus 3996.

FIVE ROOMS AND BATH.
VERY HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR HOUSE.
MOST MODERATE RENT.
607 WEST 113TH ST.

West End Av., 850, (near 102d.)—High-class elevator apartment, 8 rooms, bath; parquet floors; $1,200; open for inspection 10 to 12 A. M., or by appointment.

234-238 West 21st St. — 4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

69th, 257 West.—Elegant single top flat, seven rooms, bath; light and air on four sides; rent $57.50. Janitor.

Beautiful 9-room apartment, overlooking Hudson, Wellesley, n. e. cor. 81st, West End Av.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 88th.

Apartments for rent, west side. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—To sublet 5 or 6 room furnished apartment, east side, by desirable couple and maid; rental not over $1,500. Reply G 328 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

Wanted apartment three bedrooms or small house near New York, first-class neighborhood, September 1st. B 178 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW Limousines, Landaulettes. HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE. Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates, month, year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE, 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Touring New England in August, owner driving, can accommodate two persons; expense moderate; references. Marsh, 322 West 107th.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD AUTO OWNERS' ASSOCIATION. Recent models, splendidly equipped, owners drive in livery; rates reasonable. Circle 1294.

Packard touring, 7-passenger; month, trip; reasonable; owner drives. Curran, Lenox 8176.

Packard "six," new touring; $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Packard Cars. — Reasonable rates by hour, trip, or month; competent chauffeur. Phone 1206 Columbus. H. C. Hopkins.

AUTOMOBILES. — RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; special monthly rates. J. S. Mandola. Columbus 2088.

Packard, Hirc.—Handsomely appointed landaulet; hour, day, week, month. Tucker, 4849 Morningside.

Packard 1915 7-passenger, 6-cylinder, 48 H. P.; beautiful car; rent hour, week, month; owner drives. A 270 Times Annex.

1916 7-passenger Chalmers; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur, Nolan, Bryant 3916.

Packard 7-passenger touring for hire; hour, day, week; reasonable. Tel. 3828 Schuyler.

Packard Touring Car for hire, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. 886 Madison.

Automobiles for Sale.

OVERLAND ROADSTER for sale; late model; electric lights and starter; auxiliary seat; newly painted and overhauled; price $375. Room 1,517, 120 Broadway. Telephone Rector 5825.

Hudson 1916 master six, seven-passenger touring; excellent condition; will sacrifice. Can be seen 101 Liberty St., Brooklyn, near Borough Hall. Mr. Hooker's car.

Simplex 50 seven-passenger, perfect; self-start, up to date; $1,750. 1,874 Broadway.

Simplex 50 roadster, perfect, $700. 1,874 Broadway.

Mercer 1914 touring car, 1915 runabout bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Automobiles Wanted.

Want 7-passenger automobile in exchange for two lots, all improvements, Brooklyn. C. K., 107 Liberty St., Brooklyn.

Packard limousine wanted or landaulet car; state year, condition, price. B 202 Times Annex.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN | Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

WEST SIDE U. S. SCHOOL, Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. | Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. | Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'way, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel, Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly rates to Teachers and Students.

23D ST., 205 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

30TH ST., 123 EAST.—Neat, comfortable large and small rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

91ST, 161 EAST.—Parlor and bedroom, with use of private telephone; one flight. S. Simson.

Genuine Korea Hats

Now $2.45

This is the season's very best bet

Straight brim straws—plenty of braids and styles. Now.. $1

Truby Warner
New York and Everywhere

Important To-Day

Hart Schaffner & Marx Fancy Suits Reduced

If you're informed as to conditions in the woolen market, you'll jump at these. Wide selections at $19.50, $22.50 and $26.50 that will be worth much more next year.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Blue Serge Suits at $22.50

Big savings here, too—because we bought them before the materials went up. Pinch backs, patch pockets and conservative styles.

Stores open all day

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 25th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open 246-248 West 125th St. } Evenings.

VINCENT says:

Semi-Annual Sale of Youths' and Men's Suits.

850 suits in neat dark mixtures, fancy greys, checks and brown mixtures. $12.50, $15.50, $18.90 and $22.50.

Savings of from $3.00 to $8.00 on our regular prices.

G. N. VINCENT, 524-526 6th Ave., 31st.

WANTED

Engineering Chemist

SALARY $1,500 TO $2,100.

Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Building to August 4, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Technical, 6; Experience, 4. Requirements: A degree granted by college or technical school with chemistry as major subject, or proof of equivalent training and experience. Minimum age 21 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," published daily, or apply

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong $1 TO-MORROW—Also Every Sunday and Holiday

Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Lv. Liberty St. 9.00; Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a. m. Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.30 a. m.

Atlantic City $2.50 TO-MORROW—Also Wednesday, July 26

Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00; Leave Jackson Avenue, Jersey City, 8.17; Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8.05 a.m.

HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

MORE GAINS MADE IN PARALYSIS FIGHT

Only 81 New Cases Reported in This City, Against the 119 for Thursday.

DEATHS INCREASE BY ONE

Rush for Health Certificates Grows, 4,108 Being Issued for Children About to Leave New York.

Day's Record of the Disease in City.

Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	17	36
Manhattan	6	16
Bronx	2	4
Queens	6	14
Richmond	1	11
Total	32	81
Total of cases to date		2,527
Total of deaths to date		519

Further indications that the infantile paralysis outbreak was on the wane were contained, health officials said, in yesterday's report of but eighty-one new cases for the entire city, the smallest number for a day since July 3, when there were seventy-three cases. The July 3 record was the largest for any twenty-four hours up to that time. On Thursday of this week there were 119 new cases, and on Wednesday there were 142.

Yesterday's figures for Brooklyn were especially encouraging. In that borough, where there had been eighty-three, eighty-two, and eighty-one new cases on last Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, respectively, there were but thirty-six new cases yesterday. That was the lowest number for the borough on any day since June 28, when there were twenty-three cases out of a total of thirty for the whole city.

There were, however, actually more cases in Manhattan and Richmond yesterday than on the day before, and Queens and the Bronx each reported the same number, fourteen and four, respectively, on both days. Manhattan had sixteen new cases yesterday against thirteen on Thursday, and Richmond had eleven against seven on Thursday. But in no borough was the number as high as the daily total of new cases in the earlier stages of the outbreak.

Dr. Emerson said he considered the situation hopeful, but that it was too early to say positively that the outbreak had been curbed.

Although they, too, were encouraged by yesterday's reports, Dr. C. H. Lavinder and Dr. Wade H. Frost of the United States Public Health Service also warned the public against unrestrained optimism.

The deaths by boroughs for yesterday and the day before were as follows: Brooklyn, seventeen and twenty-one; Manhattan, six and three; Bronx, two and five; Queens, six and two; Richmond, one and none.

2,527 Cases in City So Far.

The number of new cases yesterday brought the total for the Summer up to 2,527, or more than the 2,500 cases recorded in 1907. The total deaths to date yesterday were 519, making the death rate of the outbreak more than 20 per cent., which has marked the outbreak from the beginning.

More residents are leaving the city. Against 2,034 health certificates issued to travelers on Wednesday and 2,070 on Thursday, there were 4,108 yesterday. Of this number 2,324 were issued in Manhattan, 1,199 in Brooklyn, 448 in the Bronx, 67 in Queens, and 20 in Richmond.

Only seven applicants for certificates were refused during the day.

Health Commissioner Emerson announced yesterday that, beginning today, parents wishing to obtain certificates for children need not take the children to one of the Department of Health's branch offices for examination provided an examination was made at home and certified to by a reputable physician.

Persons who do not wish to pay for the services of private physicians will still be able, however, to take their children to the branches for examination.

New Form of Certificate.

A new certificate has been prepared for those who would prefer to keep their children at home until the time of leaving the city. Such a person should call in a physician and obtain from him a certificate that his children show no symptoms of infantile paralysis. He should then take this certificate to the nearest branch office of the Department of Health, and, upon showing it, together with evidence that he does not live in an infected house, the examiner at the branch will give him a certificate reading as follows:

Department of Health, City of New York.
New York, ..., 1916.

To Whom It May Concern:
This is to certify that in the case of (name)..... (address).....
borough of....., there has been no case of poliomyelitis reported from these premises.
..... M. D., Examiner.
HAVEN EMERSON, M. D., Commissioner.

The two certificates—that of the physician and that of the Health Department—will then be attached, and the surgeons of the United States Public Health Service on duty at railroad and ferry stations and in Room 425 of the Federal Building will accept them as sufficient guaranty for the issuance of one of the Federal identification cards, which are issued to persons leaving the city for interstate travel.

Dr. Emerson was told yesterday of a report that an examining officer of his Department had charged a fee of $2 for a certificate. He became indignant at once.

"If any one has any evidence to support such a statemnt I hope that he will communicate with me immediately. The Department of Health makes absolutely no charge for any of its permits or certificates, and any of our employes suspected of accepting a fee will be suspended at once and placed upon trial, conviction in which will result in dismissal."

Offices Open Two Hours on Sunday.

In order to facilitate the issuance of the certificates, Dr. Emerson said all borough offices of the Department of Health, as well as the main office, would remain open all of today, and on Sunday from 10 o'clock until noon, only, however, for issuing the new certificates attached to the certificates of private physicians. No examinations of children will be made this afternoon or tomorrow. The Brooklyn office of the department will remain open all day tomorrow.

Concerning the value of the department's certificates Dr. Emerson said yesterday:

"I cannot swear, of course, that every person who has received a certificate has been entirely free from poliomyelitis but I can say that only 1 per cent. of the applicants for certificates have been refused, and that no health officer in any of the places to which persons holding certificates have gone has complained of the disease having broken out in the case of any certificate holder."

Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service in charge of the Federal forces regulating interstate travel, reminded the public yesterday that no law compelled any local health officer to accept any certificate, and he made public a letter sent to its agents by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in which the local quarantine restrictions of a number of places were listed.

Dr. Banks said he expected five more physicians from Washington today and would put them on duty in the Hudson Tube and at the wharfs of the Fall River Line.

Tells of Success with Adrenalin.

Hopes that an effectual treatment for poliomyelitis had been found in the use of adrenalin as recommended recently before the Academy of Medicine by Dr. S. J. Meltzer of the Rockefeller Institute, were raised yesterday with the publication of a report by Dr. E. J. Bermingham, chief surgeon at the New York Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital, in which he expressed faith in the treatment, based upon experience in the present outbreak.

But neither Dr. Emerson nor Dr. Louis C. Ager, who has charge of the infantile paralysis patients at the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, considered that Dr. Bermingham's tests were efficient evidence of the value of adrenalin.

In his report to the Department of Health, Dr. Bermingham said:

This hospital has had only three deaths since it began receiving cases a week ago. Two of these deaths occurred six hours after the patients were admitted. All the deaths were due to complete paralysis from the neck down—the thorax and both upper and lower extremities—which condition existed in each case when the patient was admitted.

The routine treatment of all cases has been:

Fresh air at all times; screening from flies; antiseptics for the throat and nose; frequent sponging of the entire body; strict attention to bowels; frequent changing of personal and bed linen; at least one quart of milk daily; regular doses of utropin; intraspinal injections of adrenalin every six hours, and oxygen as indicated.

The cases were admitted in a moribund condition. Two cases were transferred because of the development of measles. Forty-one cases are improving, some in a remarkable degree, even to the disappearance of the paralysis.

Dr. Meltzer visited the hospital this morning and was pleased at the practical results obtained from following his suggestions. Beginning with injections of one-fifth of a cubic centimeter of adrenalin, these were cautiously increased to two cubic centimeters with no bad result, and in many cases with the most remarkable improvement in all of the symptoms and the partial or complete disappearance of the paralysis.

We would suggest that a trial of the treatment pursued at this hospital in all of its details be made by other hospitals.

Dr. Emerson Disparages Report.

Dr. Bermingham said, in addition to his report, that three cases of infantile paralysis in the hospital, though admitted on July 13 last, had practically recovered, and that he expected to transfer a number or others to the convalescent ward soon.

He said he made public the facts of his experience because he believed other physicians should know them.

When asked to discuss Dr. Bermingham's report, Dr. Emerson said:

"I do not want to discredit anything that Dr. Bermingham has done, and I am glad that he has had encouraging results in his treatment of patients, but I am sure that he will agree with me that results obtained in one hospital with forty-four patients in a period of one week cannot be received as evidence of the success or failure of a treatment.

"Also, Dr. Bermingham's results, while good, are no better than those obtained in the department of Health Hospitals, where adrenalin is not in general use. The death rate in the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital has been about 7 per cent., and the death rate from poliomyelitis in our hospitals has been from 5 to 8 per cent. To be sure, most of the deaths under Dr. Bermingham occurred very shortly after the patients were admitted to the hospital, but this is true to the same extent in the department's hospitals. As a matter of fact, many of the deaths in all hospitals occur within twenty-four hours after the admission of patients, and within the same period many patients improve remarkably, no matter what treatment is administered to them."

Dr. Ager, when asked to comment on Dr. Bermingham's report, said:

"There's nothing in it to favor adrenalin as a treatment of poliomyelitis, and I think you will find that the Rockefeller Instiute agrees with me."

No opinion could be obtained from the Institute yesterday.

Stores Decline Exchanges.

A number of large department stores in the city yesterday notified customers that they would refuse all returns of infants' and children's wearing apparel because of danger from the spread of poliomyelitis. This sign was posted in the infants' wear department of one store and was typical:

On account of the prevalence of a communicable disease particularly dangerous to infants, we must refuse to accept for exchange or credit any goods in this department.

Some stores, it was reported, have refused to send out goods on approval, and others are considering the adoption of some degree of restriction.

Dr. Emerson said yesterday stores were free, of course, to adopt any measures of precaution they desired, but that, in his opinion, there could be no danger from returned clothing.

"Germs," he said, "do not live long enough on dry fabrics or hard, dry surfaces to carry disease from any home, through a store, to any one. And incidentally, I might add that, for some years, certain stores in town have made repeated efforts to induce the Department of Health to prohibit the return of clothing."

The record of fines yesterday for violations of the Sanitary Code was as follows:

Essex Market Court, eighty-seven persons, $3 each; Tombs Court, seventy-six persons, $1 and $2 each; Jefferson Market Court, thirty-six persons, $2 each; Yorkville Court, thirteen persons, $2 each; Harlem Court, two persons, $2 each; Washington Heights Court, eleven persons, $1 and $2 each; Morrisania Court, twelve persons, $2 each; West Farms Court, eleven persons, $1 to $3 each.

Offers Hospital to City.

A report issued yesterday by the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital said that the institute had set apart the entire upper floor of its new building at 420 East Fifty-ninth Street for the care of infantile paralysis cases.

The Old Men's Toy Shop, conducted by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor for the purpose of giving work to aged men, announced yesterday that it would sell toys at cost—from 5 to 75 cents each—to any one purchasing for children confined to hospitals with infantile paralysis. The toys will be delivered by the shop to any specified hospital. The officers of the shop made the announcement to further the appeal of the State Charities Aid Association for toys for the children.

The Bayside Health Bureau, a citizens' committee of the Bayside Board of Trade, yesterday offered its co-operation to the Board of Health in the fight against infantile paralysis and requested the New York & North Shore Trolley Company to fumigate its cars frequently. The company promised to do everything in its power to prevent spread of infantile paralysis.

The Smiths living in Bayside—and there are the conventional quota of them—have been much annoyed because one Mrs. Smith, who lives in Bayside, carried a child suffering from infantile paralysis in trolley cars on Wednesday looking for medical attention. The publicity given to the incident has caused tradesmen and others who did not know which Mrs. Smith it was to avoid all of the Bayside Smiths.

Lieut. Col. W. G. Haan, commander in charge of Fort Totten, Willets Point, yesterday placed the fort under strict quarantine of both adults and children, when he heard that there was a case of infantile paralysis on the Point near the fort.

No person, including enlisted men, will be permitted to leave the fort without a pass, and in order to obtain a pass one must show good reason for his leaving. Vehicles will be permitted to enter the fort, but their occupants must not get out of them. There are about 150 children of officers at the fort.

STATE GIVES MORE FUNDS.

Governor Provides Cash to Pay Additional Doctors and Nurses.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—Additional State moneys to assist in stopping the spread of infantile paralysis were promised State Health Department officials today by Governor Whitman. Relying upon this assurance, and the assurance of co-operation by the State Civil Service Commission, the officials began arranging for several additional temporary diagnosticians, sanitary supervisors, nurses, and assistants for Westchester, Nassau, Ulster, Orange, and Sullivan Counties.

Sixteen new cases and two deaths outside of New York City were reported to the State department during the day, making the totals 195 and 23, respectively. The deaths were reported from Hicksville and Oyster Bay. The new cases were in Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, Batavia, Corning, Hempstead, (2,) Oyster Bay, Hicksville, Port Washington, Valley Stream, Freeport, Piermont, Wyoming, Beacon, and New Rochelle, (3.)

THE NEW CASES REPORTED.

Names and Addresses of Those Stricken with Paralysis.

The following is a list of the names and addresses of the new cases of infantile paralysis and deaths in the city yesterday:

NEW CASES—BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
Morris Katz, 208 E. 7th St.
Bella Cohen, 647 E. 11th St.
Charles Barisch, 502 E. 16th St.
David Shapiro, 241 E. 25th St.
Rose Sciascia, 228 Chrystie St.
Muriel Weiss, 308 Broome St.
Caroline Vilini, 218 Bowery.
Giuseppe LaRocca, 119 Elizabeth St.
Nathan Hoineck, 33 Henry St.
Stephen Millanosky, 58 Monroe St.
Jenny Serrelese, 359 W. 53d St.
William Soles, 458 W. 166th St.
Carl Thornhilin, 731 Tenth Av.
Bennie Katz, 57-59 E. 112th St.
Madeline Schuman, 188 Eighth Av.
Nicoletta Volnini, 414 E. 120th St.
DEATHS—BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
David Shapiro, 241 E. 25th St.
Carmelo Cirrincini, 340 E. Houston St.
Giuseppe LaRocca, 119 Elizabeth St.
Bennie Katz, 57-59 E. 112th St.
Sam Greenberg, 206, E. 6th St.
Bella Cohen, 647 E. 11th St.
NEW CASES—BOROUGH OF BRONX.
John Jonnohic, 858 Hewitt Place.
Jacob Goldberg, 702 E. 161st St.
Harriett Campbell, 462 E. 162d St.
Joseph Blum, 342 St. Ann's Av.
DEATHS—BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.
John Hamilton, 303 W. 169th St. Died at Riverside Hospital.
Thelma Arms, 436 E. 141st St. Died at Lincoln Hospital.
NEW CASES—BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
Eugene Carier, 7 Locust St.
Samuel Josephs, 2,941 W. 29th St.
Joseph Sodanelm, 2,941 W. 29th St.
—— Rose, 5,706 12th Av.
—— Kelly, 87 Clermont Av.
Walter Singer, 161 Windsor Place.
Francis Kaminisky, 808 Water St.
Frida Goldberg, 172 Gold St.
—— Munioro, 1,024 Pacific St.
Ellen Belger, 135 Coffey St.
Baby Erickson, 65 Fourth Place.
Joseph Obstraczyk, 164 23d St.
Walter Jensen, 1,723 10th St.
Ruth Norman, 1,334 70th St.
—— Yurkewicz, 780 3d Av.
Ralph Beckman, 262 93d St.
Mary Grosso, 8,724 4th Av.
Helen Sullivan, 725 57th St.
Beatrice Hollander, 1,159 38th St.
Edith Swenson, 233 Senator St.
—— Breen, 8,786 Bay 16th St.
Justice Forman, 891 Schenck Av.
Ida Seidel, 233 Christopher St.
Ella and Dora Singer, 305 Jefferson St.
—— Otten, 1,000 Pacific St.
Evelyn Slobodin, 318 Kosciusko St.
Marla Fiscaro, 225 Howard Av.
Gene E. Leary, 426 Van Buren St.
David Buncan, 37 Pulaski St.
—— Sweeney, 308A Bainbridge St.
—— Hunter, 7 Jewell St.
—— Brasler, 452 Bedford Av.
Miriam Izkowitz, 189 McKibben St.
—— Cohen, 155 Manhattan Av.
—— Cohen, 257 South 5th St.
DEATHS—BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
Jacob Cohen, 155 Manhattan Av.
Clifford Patterson, 9,492 Bay 16th St.
Eleanor Sweeney, 308A Bainbridge St.
Mary Gilien, 243 94th St.
Mary Marino, 12 North Henry St.
Ida Simone, 214 Prospect St.
Rena Sevantina, 242 North 5th St.
Albert Becker, 1,143 39th St.
Virginia Pisaro, 1,753 65th St.
Rose McNamara, 8,492 Bay 16th Av.
Anton Yurkowski, 780 3d Av.
Ellis C. Belger, 135 Coffey St.
Mary Pierce, 2,035 Luquer St.
Philomeno Grillo, 50 Strong Place.
Guiiano Grazanio, 187 Prospect St.
John Merts, 237 South St., Jamaica; died at Kingston Av. Hospital.
Robert Frank, 3,432 Av. H.
NEW CASES—BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
Kate Fortizano, 109 6th St., L. I. City.
Amingo Matale, 71 1st St., L. I. City.
George Schisser, 24 8th Av., L. I. City.
Anton Barish, 677 6th Av., College Point.
Elsie Smith, 5th St., Bayside, between Asherton and Worburton Sts.
Ethel Pretnick, 1,821 Putnam Av., Ridgewood.
Margaret Kurtz, 72 River Road Av., Corona.
Walter Kaller, 1,330 Herald Av., Richmond Hill.
Abdiosabatino ——, 49 Ihlchester Av., Jamaica.
George Boos, Centerville Av., near Rockaway Road, South Ozone Park.
Leroy Moore, Curtis Place, Hollis Court.
Vinton Egan, Bay St., Springfield.
John Ritchie, Locust Av., Springfield.
Catherine Murray, 75 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach.
DEATHS—BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
Henry Zazysky, 128 Rockaway Rd. Jamaica.
Anton Zirnsh, 672 6th St., College Point.
Dora Gross, Hendrickson St., Queens.
Sabatino, Adbeo, 49 Chichester Av. Jamaica.
Vincent Egan, 4 Bay St., Springfield.
Gertrude Smith, 1,121 Benedict Av., Woodhaven.
NEW CASES—BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.
Groco La Bruta, Seaside Hospital, New Dorp.
Veronica Smigelski, 56 James St. Port Richmond.
Walter McFarland, 80 St. Paul's Av., Tompkinsville.
Tenin Skanlezitch, 95 Jersey St., New Brighton.
Rose Engelhausen, 81 High St., Port Wadsworth.
Sophie Grysikoz, 93 Mercereau Av., Mariners Harbor.
Adolphia Maggio, Bradley Av. and Kings St., Castleton Corners.
Edward Stallson, 88 Bush Av., Mariners Harbor.
Myron Kelty, 38 Ernestina Place, Mariners Harbor.
Orlando Deletra, 260 Glenn Av., New Brighton.
Salvatore Commo, 232 Jersey St., New Brighton.
DEATHS—BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.
Sophio Drzicuk, 93 Mercereau St., Mariners' Harbor.

It was noted by Health Commissioner Emerson that no new districts in the city were dangerously infected by the cases listed yesterday.

RUCKER SENDS MORE DOCTORS

Five Federal Experts Ordered to Join Twenty Already Here.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Five more Public Health Service surgeons were ordered to New York today to aid in the campaign to prevent spreading of infantile paralysis. Twenty experts of the service already are there.

Those now ordered out are Senior Surgeon W. J. Tettus, Charleston, S. C.; Surgeon H. W. Wickes, Detroit; Surgeon D. E. Robinson, Ellis Island (on leave;) Past Assistant Surgeon R. A. Herring, Louisville, Ky., and Senior Surgeon P. C. Kalloch, Portland, Me.

All leaves of absence have been canceled by the service on account of the imperative demand for surgeons.

Assistant Surgeon General Rucker said today that, while the local authorities in New York seemed to have the situation pretty well in hand, the fight to prevent the disease from spreading to other parts of the country was just beginning.

JERSEY EJECTS 22 FAMILIES.

Police Close New Yorkers' Summer Colony Near Paterson.

Ten new cases of infantile paralysis were reported in Newark yesterday and two deaths. There was one new case in Jersey City, one in Rutherford, one in East Rutherford, one in Elizabeth, two in Union Hill, one in Randolph township, one in Weehawken, and one in Rahway. The total cases in the State of New Jersey numbered 239 yesterday, according to a report from Trenton.

Twenty-two New York and Brooklyn families spending the Summer in the bungalow colony at Mountainview, five miles from Paterson, were ordered yesterday to return to their homes by Chief of Police Charles Mages of Mountainview, as it was feared that infantile paralysis might be among them.

The Ferrer colony of forty children at New Brunswick, supported by anarchists, was placed under quarantine by the New Brunswick authorities yesterday when a case of infantile paralysis was discovered among the children.

One case of infantile paralysis was discovered in West New Rochelle yesterday in the same district where four cases were found on Thursday.

The first case in East Irvington was reported yesterday, the sufferer being the four-year-old son of Joseph Lyon, in whose home a woman from Brooklyn visited recently.

The fourth death from the disease in Yonkers occurred yesterday. Eight cases have been reported in that city since the beginning of the epidemic in New York.

No new cases were reported in Suffolk County.

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education of the New York City Department of Health, and Dr. Josephine D. Neal, chief of the department's Division of Meningitis Research, yesterday addressed forty physicians at Mineola on infantile paralysis.

Reports from Connecticut gave the following record of the disease in that state: Hartford, one death and one case; Danbury, two cases; Greenwich, one case; Stamford, one death and one case; Bridgeport, ten true cases and five suspected cases. According to a dispatch from Hartford there are fifty-nine cases in the State.

The Connecticut State Board of Health yesterday issued a bulletin urging communities to register and examine all children arriving from infected centres. Announcement from Greenwich and Stamford said that this policy had been adopted.

Bans Excursions to Coney Island.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 21.—Three new cases of infantile paralysis were reported to the State Department of Health today, making forty-two since July 1, and Commissioner of Health Dixon notified the Lehigh Valley Railroad to discontinue excursions for children to Coney Island. "I beg to notify you that such excursions will have to be discontinued at once, owing to malignant type of extended epidemic of infantile paralysis in New York City," wired the Commissioner. "If these excursions are continued by railroad companies, the State will have to quarantine all children up to the age of 16 years entering the Commonwealth from New York State."

Won't Let Boat Passengers Land.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 21.—About thirty-five children and fifteen adults, parents of some of the children, all from New York, were detained on the New London Line steamer Chester W. Chapin today. The detention was in accordance with orders by the local Health Department excluding New York children from New London. A policeman is on guard at the steamer. The children are being fed at the expense of the steamboat company today, and tonight will be taken back to New York gratis. Three children who arrived on a train were put aboard the boat to be shipped back to New York.

BUTLER TRAGEDY MYSTERY

Army Officer and Mrs. Spannell Slain Without Warning.

ALPINE, Texas, July 21.—Mystery surrounds the motive of Harry J. Spannell, manager of a local hotel, for shooting and killing his wife and Lieut. Col. M. C. Butler of the Sixth United States Cavalry while the three were motoring yesterday evening, according to announcement from the County Attorney tonight. Spannell, who surrendered after the shooting, refused tonight to discuss his case, and a thorough investigation disclosed no apparent reason for the killing.

Spannell was driving with his wife and Colonel Butler in his car along the main residential street of town when suddenly Spannell stopped the car, turned in his seat, drew an automatic pistol and a revolver and with the one began shooting Colonel Butler and with the other his wife. After emptying both weapons he got out of the car, walked to the Court House and gave himself up.

As the shots rang out those who were near heard Mrs. Spannell cry, "Harry, don't kill me."

Before the shooting, Spannell had been chatting gayly with friends at the Holland Hotel, of which he was manager.

Spannell was taken to another town tonight, but before leaving the local jail he referred bitterly to something that he termed his "madness." He persisted, however, in his refusal to discuss his reasons for the shooting.

Spannell, who is 30 years old, is a native of Hazelton, Penn., where his parents still live. A graduate of musical conservatories in this country and abroad, he was at one time an instructor in music at Baylor University at Waco, Texas, where he met the daughter of John R. Holland, a cattleman and banker of Alpine, whom he later married. Mrs. Spannell was then a student in the university. She was 29 years old, and was known as one of the most beautiful women in Texas.

Colonel Butler's body was sent to Washington today to be buried in Arlington Cemetery.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 21.—General Funston received a report tonight on the shooting in Alpine, Texas, last night of Lieut. Col. M. C. Butler of the Sixth Cavalry.

The report, which was sent by Colonel Muchert, is as follows:

"Colonel and Mrs. Butler lived at the Holland Hotel here and both associated freely with Mr. and Mrs. Spannell, proprietors of the hotel. Both couples took frequent drives in the automobile of the Spannells in the evenings. Mr. Spannell seems to have been of an extremely jealous disposition. It is stated that he had frequent disagreements with his wife, who was a great beauty. The general opinion here is that Mrs. Spannell had never given her husband any just cause for his jealousy and the unanimous opinion is that Colonel Butler was absolutely innocent of any wrong whatever."

WIFE HAS BEACH ARRESTED.

Husband Goes to Jail on Civil Process in Default of Bail.

John Francis Beach, member of a well-known Connecticut family, and nephew of Superior Court Judge John Kingsley Beach of New Haven, was arrested yesterday on a civil order signed by Justice Hendrick in a suit for separation brought by Mrs. Eleanor Smith Beach. He was taken to Ludlow Street Jail because of his inability to furnish a bond of $1,500. Mrs. Beach got the arrest order on her statement that she believed her husband would leave the State to avoid the payment of alimony if such papers were served on him.

The couple were married at Portchester, N. Y., on Aug. 31, 1914, and in October of that year, while they were living at 504 West 151st Street, Beach went out one night, saying he was going for a drink, according to the papers, and never returned.

He was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriffs Nillson and Einsteln in a cafe at 135th Street and Broadway, where, Mrs. Beach said, he had been making his headquarters, having his income of $50 a week from a trust fund of $50,000 sent there and spending a good deal of it in the place, Mrs. Beach added.

Her father went to see Judge Beach in January, 1915, Mrs. Beach said, and insisted that some arrangement be made for his daughter's support, whereupon Judge Beach directed the New Haven Trust Company, which had charge of the trust fund left by an aunt, Rebecca Beach, to pay Mrs. Beach $10 a week. The payments ceased this month, however, according to Mrs. Beach.

Mrs. Beach told the court her husband had a total income of $75 a week, and should pay her $25 a week.

DENOUNCE IRISH 'MURDERS.'

Hibernians Also Congratulate German-American Alliance.

BOSTON, July 21.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians in convention today adopted resolutions denouncing "the military murder of leaders of the Irish republic" and extending congratulations to the German-American Alliance "upon the conquest won by the Fatherland."

For President of the national body Michael G. Rohan of Milwaukee was nominated, as was also the incumbent, Joseph McLaughlin of Philadelphia. Judge James E. Deery of Indianapolis and Patrick S. Connor of Clinton, Mass., are candidates for Vice President, and Michael W. Delaney of Chicago and Patrick F. Carr of Washington for Treasurer. Candidates for Secretary are Thomas J. Matthews of Providence, R. I., and F. J. McLaughlin of this city. The election will be held tomorrow.

Dismisses Shakespeare Suit.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The closing chapter of the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy in the courts here was written today when Judge Frederick A. Smith dismissed the suit of Colonel George Fabyan and dissolved the injunction granted him by Judge Tuthill, who decided that the works credited to Shakespeare were in reality written by Bacon. Criticism which followed irritated the other judges. A meeting was held and an investigation threatened.

CALL ENRIGHT ALLY OF VICE PROMOTERS

Ball of Lieutenant's Boat Club Said to Have Led Many Girls to the Underworld.

SEVEN MORE INDICTMENTS

Three New Policemen Accused of Taking Graft from Proprietors of Evil Resorts.

The Grand Jury investigation of police graft charges produced seven more indictments yesterday, including two additional new ones against each of the vice squad detectives, William J. Enright and David Foley, who were held last week on a charge of perjury. In the additional indictments they, as well as three other policemen, are charged with having collected money from keepers of disorderly houses on a promise of police protection. Most of the information upon which action was taken came from disreputable persons, and was gathered by Assistant District Attorney Smith.

Besides seeking at least fifteen more indictments, the prosecutor intends to make a special investigation of a report that scores of young girls, working in New York offices and stores, were dragged into the underworld by way of a ball which Detective Enright is alleged to have given at Arlington Hall on April 10, 1915, for the benefit of the Arlington Boat Club. According to Assistant District Attorney Smith, reliable information to that effect came to him from a social worker who was employed to investigate white slave conditions by a very wealthy woman philanthropist. He refused to reveal the name of either woman.

The policemen who were indicted yesterday, besides Enright and Foley, were Patrolmen Robert A. Goldman, Arthur B. Dallas, and Thomas A. O'Brien, all attached, at the time of their alleged crimes, to the Third Inspection District. As specifically stated in the indictment, Goldman is accused of receiving graft on Sept. 19, 1915, from Helen Fischer, for protecting a disorderly house in West Twenty-first Street. Dallas and O'Brien are accused of accepting money on May 21, 1915, from Matilda Schwartz, who conducted a disorderly house in East Twenty-seventh Street.

So far as the graft charges against Enright and Foley are concerned, Assistant District Attorney Smith said yesterday that he had absolute proof that both detectives, despite their reputation for honesty and efficiency, accepted $50 from one Sigmund Mesner, who conducted a disorderly house in East Twenty-second Street. According to Mr. Smith the money was paid on April 9, 1915, in a saloon directly opposite the Criminal Courts Building. The detectives are also charged with receiving $20 from "Annie Deutsch" on Feb. 5, "Annie Deutsch" then being proprietor of a disorderly house in Thirty-fourth Street near Third Avenue.

All three of the newly indicted policemen were arrested yesterday and will be arraigned today before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Smith will ask that bail be fixed in $2,500 in each case. Thus far the policemen, including Enright and Foley, have had little to say in their own defense except that they were being framed for revenge by the very persons whom they have been prosecuting for white slavery.

According to Mr. Smith the headquarters from which Enright and Foley and other members of the vice squad carried on their operations were in Arlington Hall, at 19-23 St. Marks Place. It was there that Enright is alleged to have given the "get together" ball on April 10, 1915, which was attended, according to Mr. Smith, by disorderly housekeepers, gamblers, pickpockets, gunmen, and gangsters. The ball was for the benefit of the Arlington Boat Club, of which Enright was Vice President and Foley Financial Secretary. No money, according to the prosecutor, was paid for the use of the hall, and disorderly housekeepers and gamblers were forced to purchase a fixed allotment of tickets, if he or she desired to retain the good will of the detectives.

Mr. Smith says he has been told that many of these tickets were distributed among young girls in stores and offices who attended the ball, and that many of them from that night surrendered completely to the life of the underworld. According to Mr. Smith the Chairman of the Arrangements Committee of the ball has turned State's evidence and has given him the names of many persons who attended the ball. Some of them are said to have played important parts in leading these girls astray.

INSPECTOR FARRELL TO QUIT

Policeman Who Never Faced a Complaint Asks to Retire.

Police Inspector John J. Farrell of the Ninth District, Brooklyn, who has never had a complaint lodged against him since he joined the department on Oct. 23, 1886, presented his application for retirement, with pension, yesterday, with a plea of ill-health.

Inspector Farrell lives at 416 West Fifty-first Street and is in his fifty-third year. He was made a Sergeant in 1890, a Lieutenant in 1894, a Captain in 1906, and an Inspector in 1911.

It is expected that he will be retired within a few days with an annual pension of $1,750.

ACCUSES REALTY DEALERS.

L. B. Sharp Says Combination Profits by City and State Needs.

Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast are asked in a letter by L. B. Sharp to investigate an alleged combination of wealthy real estate men who are accused of making a practise of finding out what lands the city or State is likely to require for public necessities, buying it up on advance information and selling it to the city or State at a high figure reached with the aid of real estate experts and appraisers in condemnation proceedings.

After criticising the Mayor and Controller for using harsh expressions to describe Director William Bullock of the Bureau of City Inquiry, who has been making charges similar to those of Mr. Sharp, the writer refers to a letter of his written on July 17, 1916, to the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, in which he says:

"For your information allow me to say that as early as 1913 I warned Controller Prendergast that real estate awards would boost the cost of the dual system $50,000,000, and I am not yet willing to modify these figures. This warning was predicated upon knowledge that I had gained of the abuses practiced in connection was the acquisition of Seaside Park, Dreamland Park, the Marginal Railway, and certain subway matters.

"There exists in New York a well-organized combination, backed up by enormous wealth, for the sole purpose of taking advantage of public necessity in connection with the acquisition of private property for public use, under the extremely faulty, not to say rotten, method now employed for that purpose."

G. M. Shotwell Has Paralysis.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 21.—George M. Shotwell, one of the best known Republicans in New York, suffered a stroke of paralysis this morning and is critically ill. His left side is paralyzed and he has lost the power of speech. Mr. Shotwell has been official stenographer for many of the most important legislative committees, and recently had charge of the Republican special which took Governor Whitman and the New York delegates to Chicago.

TWO DIE SAVING BROTHER.

Youngsters Who Couldn't Swim Dived After Smaller Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 21.—Thomas, aged 12, and John (Buster,) aged 11, sons of James Irving of Warren Point, six miles from Hackensack, were drowned in the Saddle River at Arcola, near here, this afternoon, after diving into eight feet of water to rescue their younger brother, Chester, aged 6, who had waded out into water beyond his depth. The little fellow says he was pushed back to safety by Buster, but the latter's feet seemed to catch in submerged twigs and branches, and when he called for help Thomas went to the rescue. He, too, was caught and held fast until drowned. Neither of the boys could swim, and two pairs of water-wings were still floating near where the brothers disappeared when their bodies were found.

Chester ran a quarter of a mile until he found Louis H. Young, a farmer. Young hurried to the river and dived. He brought up Thomas, and Chester cried:

"My other brother's in there some place." In again went Young, and he finally released Buster from under the roots.

Word was sent to Dr. G. H. McFadden of Hackensack, and meanwhile Young and another man worked over the boys for half an hour. They were dead, however, when Dr. McFadden arrived. The latter went to the Irving home and broke the news to the mother, who became frantic from grief. Mr. Irving is Manager of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Tarrytown, N. Y. He was notified by wire of the drownings.

Policeman Saves Boy In Canal.

His attention attracted by shouts of a group of youngsters, Patrolman Patrick J. Quinless jumped into the Morris Canal near Hackett Street, Newark, yesterday, in time to rescue six-year-old Michael De Nardo of 200 Academy Street, from drowning. The child had toppled into a runway that carries the canal water down an inclined plane and was swept into the canal.

$130 for Relief Funds.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt from the Relief Society of the Riverdale County School $80 for the Polish Relief Fund and $50 for the relief of families of the National Guardsmen.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. THE CHURCH WITH THE OPEN DOOR